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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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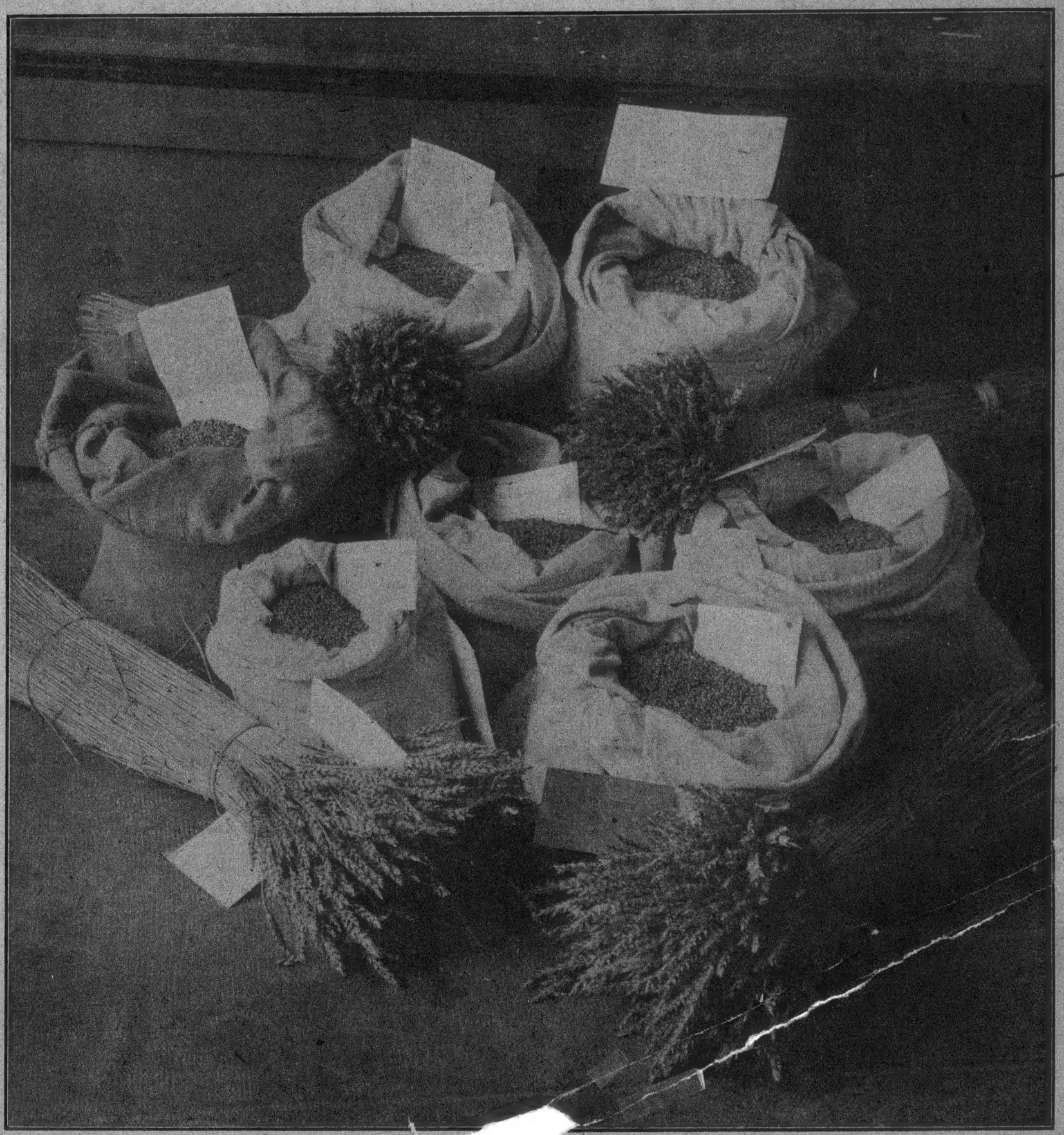
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man. *January 2, 1918* *$1.50 per Year*



PRIZE WHEAT AT THE GL[illegible] MAN., BOYS' AND GIRLS' FAIR

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Circulatio[illegible] 35,000 weekly

Hog Prices 12 Months Hence

Canada and the United States are asked to increase their hog production as greatly as possible in order to help meet the grave shortage of meat in Great Britain, France and Italy.

The shortage in Europe is the best guarantee of the stability of the hog market during the next twelve months. There are 115,000,000 fewer stock animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. The hog shortage alone is 32,425,000 animals—about ten times the total number of hogs in Canada to-day.

In the United States, there are to-day ten per cent. less live hogs than there were a year ago. Further, the American Packers' cellars have never been so bare of hog products at the inception of a winter packing season as this year. During October, 31,000,000 pounds of meat were taken out of Chicago warehouses alone, and a similar raid was made at other points.

Hog Receipts Decreasing

Another indication of the decrease in hog production is in the receipts of hogs at Stock Yards in the United States:—

To the end of October, 1916, they were 33,035,831 hogs.

To the end of October, 1917, they were 28,314,598 hogs.

This shows the great decrease in 1917 of 4,721,233 hogs.

Taking the month of October alone the receipts in 1916 were 3,592,016 hogs. For the month of October, 1917, the receipts were 2,498,244 hogs. This shows a decrease of 1,093,772 hogs for the last month for which we have figures.

In Canada, the receipts at Stock Yards from the first of January to the end of November, 1916, were 998,131 hogs. For the same period in 1917, the receipts were 868,196 hogs. This shows a decrease in Canada of 129,935 hogs.

While the supply of hogs in Europe and America has been rapidly decreasing, the consumption of bacon and hams overseas has increased enormously since the beginning of the war. Here is the statement of the British Imports:—

In 1913 they were	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they were	664,000,000 "
In 1915 they were	896,000,000 "
In 1916 they were	1,006,000,000 "

With the enormous shortage of hogs and other stock animals in Europe, and a marked decrease in the number of live hogs in North America, there appears to be no reason why there should not be high prices and a stable market for hogs during the next twelve months and longer.

Government Action

The Government's announcement of control and limitation of Packers' Profits will establish confidence and further stabilize the hog market. The official announcement in brief is as follows:

"1. No packer shall be entitled to a profit of more than 2 per cent. of his total annual turnover, that is his total sales during any one year.

"2. If the 2 per cent. on annual turnover exceeds 7 per cent. on the actual capital invested in the business, the profits shall be further restricted as follows:

"(a) Up to 7 per cent. on capital the packer may retain the profits.

"(b) If the profits exceed 7 per cent. and do not exceed 15 per cent. one-half of the profits in excess of 7 per cent. shall belong to the packer and one-half to the Government.

"(c) All profits in excess of 15 per cent. shall belong to the Government."

United States Action

In addition to the action of the Dominion Government, Herbert Hoover, the United States Food Controller, states in a Government Bulletin:—

"I therefore wish to make this positive statement: that, so far as the United States Food Administration is able, through its influence on the purchase of pork and its products for exportation, it will do all within its power to see that prices of pork are maintained in a ratio to feed prices that will cover not only costs of production, but proper remuneration to the producer.

"By a system of license control of manufacturers and distributors the Food Administration will further help the producers. This system will tend toward the abolition of speculation, the punishment of profiteering, and the assurance that the consumer receives the product at a fair ratio of the producer's price, and that, vice versa, the producer receives a fair interpretation of the consumer's payment."

This decision of the United States Government to support the American hog market will have a stabilizing effect on the Canadian hog market, because whatever influences the American live stock market will act to pretty nearly the same extent on the Canadian market.

The action of the Dominion and United States Governments, considered in association with the figures showing the tremendous decline in the European and American hog production, and the figures showing the vast increase in British ham and bacon imports since the war, establishes confidence in the stability of the hog market for the next year.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow. By breeding them, many times that quantity of meat can be produced ready for market in ten to twelve months. Every pound of pork that can be raised will be needed.

Bacon is a military necessity. It is the most compact form in which meat can be supplied to the armies. It is about 50 per cent. fat, and fat is worth twice as much as starch as a producer of energy and stamina.

Bacon is the great "fighting" food. The armies of the Allies must be supplied with hundreds of millions of pounds of it, and they look to Canada and the United States to supply it. That means a tremendous increase in hog production in 1918 is a vital necessity.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

LIVE STOCK BRANCH

OTTAWA

17

A [illegible]LORED NOTICE

A colored [illegible] in this issue of The Guide shows that [illegible] renewal is due.

The editor [illegible]pe that you have enjoyed reading The [illegible]ide and that you will send $1.50 for you[illegible] renewal at once. A blank coupon and ad[illegible]ressed envelope are enclosed for your conv[illegible]ience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will h[illegible]ve time to send in their renewals, thus n[illegible] missing any issues.

Back numbers [illegible]of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When request[illegible]g a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. addr[illegible]s.

The yellow ad[illegible]ess label on The Guide shows to what time [illegible]our subscription is paid. No other receipt [illegible] issued.

Remittances s[illegible]ould be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or expre[illegible] money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organised farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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SUBSCRIPTIO[illegible]

Published every [illegible] the British Empi[illegible] Winnipeg City, [illegible] Foreign and Uni[illegible] per year. Singl[illegible]

Ad[illegible]

Commercial Disp[illegible] Livestock Displa[illegible] Classified—5 cen[illegible]

No discounts for [illegible] of advertising. [illegible] matter must reac[illegible] of date of publ[illegible] Reading matter [illegible] "Advertisement." [illegible] patent medicines [illegible] travagantly wor[illegible] cepted. We belie[illegible] that every adver[illegible] signed by trustwo[illegible] it as a favor if any [illegible] of our rea[illegible] us promptly should [illegible] they have [illegible] doubt the reliability [illegible] of any per[illegible] who advertises in The Guide.

CURREN[illegible] EVENTS

J. E. Bradshaw, [illegible]formerly member of the Saskatchewan [illegible]gislature for Prince Albert, dropped [illegible]ead on Christmas afternoon in a sto[illegible] in that city. He was 51 years of [illegible]ge and had resided in the city since 1887. Mr. Bradshaw, who was born in the Isle of Wight, was engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company after first coming to Canada, later engaging in a financial brokerage business on his own account. During the last session of the house at Regina he drew considerable attention by the "Bradshaw charges," made in connection with alleged graft and acceptance of bribes by members supporting the government. The majority of these charges were not substantiated before the court of inquiry which the government called, but from the investigation there arose a number of prosecutions which resulted in the punishment of several offenders.

Decorations to the number of 7,000 have been conferred on members of the Canadian expeditionary forces for valor in the field and for outstanding war services. Seven officers and 12 men have won the Victoria Cross and 108 foreign medals have been awarded to Canadians.

Sir Thomas White has decided to make allotments to the Victory Loan subscribers as follows: over $500,000 and up to and including $1,000,000, $500,000 in full and 75 per cent. of the balance; over $1,000,000 first $500,000 in full and 75 per cent. for first $1,000,000 and 50 per cent. of amount in excess of $1,000,000.

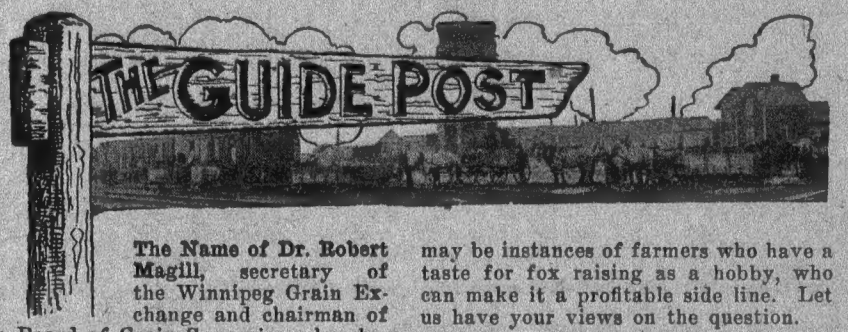
The U.S. shipping program for 1918 includes the building of 5,000,000 tons of shipping. With the task of designing models now out of the way, the whole problem now, according to the shipping board officials, is that of obtaining labor and material.

Payment due on the Victory Loan on January 2, may be paid at any time up to and including January 11. The extension of time is given in order that subscribers may not be unduly detained waiting their turn in making their payment.

Tables prepared by the U.S. Government show that in 1916 the number of American millionaires increased by 7,925 over the previous year. Income tax returns for year ending December, 1915, showed a grand total o 14,771 millionaires.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE FAILS

The Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd., of Winnipeg, has suspended business, its assets being much below its liabilities. No more produce should be shipped to this concern. Any readers of The Guide who have not received payment for shipments made should notify The Guide at once, giving date of shipment, description of produce, weight and approximate value. All such accounts will be placed in the hands of The Guide's solicitors for protection.



The Name of Dr. Robert Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors has become a household word in Western Canada. The services he has rendered in the grain trade are well known to thousands of farmers. The majority of them, however, have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with r. Magill, the man. They will read with interest the impressions of his personality by "Observer," on page 24 of this issue. There they will learn how this scholarly Irishman came to leave the chair of political economy in an eastern university for the field of useful activity opened up by the investigations of the grain trade and of his record of accomplishment in that field. They will also be pleased to note that his energies are still devoted to the furtherance of the common good.

The Guide receives many questions that you can help us answer. Here is a lis of questions that appeared in one letter received recently. "Do any of you readers co-operate in drawing children to school? If so what kind of a conveyance is used? Is it closed or heated? Do the children come out to the corner to meet the rig? Is the cost of the conveyance paid for out of the taxes or by those having children who use the rig? Do the men club together, each taking their turn at drawing the children in order to avoid expense or do they hire someone to do it for them? If you have had experience in the work coveredby these questions we would be glad to hear from you in order to answer them for reader.

Fox raising, as our readers know, is quite an industry in Prince Edward Island and in some parts of Nova Scotia. A few years ago fox raising "caught on" in Western Canada and a number of fox farms were established in the Prairie Provinces. A year or two ago there were about 40 fox farms in Alberta. We should like to hear from any of our readers who have successfully raised foxes in captivity. We presume that for the average farmer domesticated livestock is a much safer investment than foxes, though there may be instances of farmers who have a taste for fox raising as a hobby, who can make it a profitable side line. Let us have your views on the question.

How We Organized Our School is the title of a splendid article in this issue by a Manitoba school teacher who has had good success in establishing Boys' and Girls' Club work in her school. No one knows better than the teacher just what is required to establish and maintain a successful club. We would welcome contributions from teachers in the three prairie provinces who have had experience in this work. What you have to say may be a source of inspiration to other teachers in getting this splendid work established in their schools.

Seager Wheeler and His Work was the subject of an article in last week's Guide. This is followed in this issue by an outline of how Mr. Wheeler has produced two new promising varieties of wheat and of the outstanding characteristics of each. One of these varieties is from 6 to 10 days earlier than Marquis and equal or superior in yielding and milling qualities. Farmers know that a day or two earlier in ripening may mean the saving of thousands of acres in a district from frost damage. Mr. Wheeler has just grounds for believing that this new wheat of his will mean millions of dollars to western farmers in the future. But these matters are fully discussed in the article on "Kitchener" and "Bobs."

In an Editorial of Last Week's issue is stated the amount of money contributed by The Guide readers to various patriotic funds. The Blue Cross was mentioned as having received only $1.00 in contributions. Instead boys and girls have contributed $42.95. The omission of this splendid item was due to the fact that it has always been announced on the boys' and g[illegible]ls' page, instead of with the regular patriotic contributions. We are very proud of our boy and girl readers and are expecting that another year will see even a much larger contribution for those dum[illegible] heroes at the war. It is a deserving cause and the boys and girls have responded well.

As announced two weeks ago and again last week, cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferabyl contain not more than 600 words, but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of $3.00 will be given; for the second best, $2.00, and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects for this week are as follows:

Should the Western farmer put up ice? When is the best time to cut it? What insolation do you use? What kind of place do you store it in? How much is sufficient for the needs on the average farm?

Every home has some conveniences which the woman of the house conceived and which the man of the house built. It might be a set of shelves under the chimney in the kitchen, or a special place to keep the cream cool, or a dumb waiter, or a handy kind of flour-bin in the pantry, or any one of a dozen things in your own home. Write to The Guide and tell us about it.

Give your experience in growing alfalfa, with special emphasis on your 1917 experience. Have you noticed any ill effects from feeding alfalfa hay to horses?

Tell how you grew your shelter belt, offering any suggestions arising out of your experience for the guidance of other farmers in growing them.

U.S. CONTROLS RAIL[illegible]

The United States govern[illegible] assumed control of all the[illegible] during the war. Every ra[illegible] gaged in general transporta[illegible] its appurtenances, includin[illegible] is taken over and all syst[illegible] operated as one, under the[illegible] of Secretary McAdoo, wh[illegible] to being secretary of t[illegible] placed in charg[illegible] President Wilson[illegible] ment that as[illegible] reassembled [illegible] legislation g[illegible] ings and ma[illegible] erty in g[illegible] backing will [illegible] railroad secu[illegible] market can [illegible] rangements [illegible] be absolutely [illegible] motives, tern[illegible] shops and ev[illegible] the railways w[illegible] first acts of th[illegible] reduce the larg[illegible] the executives [illegible] measure the wa[illegible] Congress will b[illegible] probably $200,[illegible] supply of rollin[illegible] traffic which h[illegible] The director-g[illegible] authority to d[illegible] ernment shall [illegible] and control of [illegible]

KAISER'S P[illegible]

Lloyd George in[illegible] labor congress g[illegible] regarded as a d[illegible] central powers' [illegible] proposed terms. [illegible] comment is prac[illegible] declaring that ne[illegible] posed basis are a[illegible] Foreign minister [illegible] that France would [illegible] based on conditio[illegible] The United States [illegible] displays a remarka[illegible] stated, in doubting [illegible] Kaiser's peace offe[illegible] submitted by Germa[illegible] the effect that a pe[illegible] central powers wou[illegible] which would leave [illegible] powers of the warri[illegible] ally the same as t[illegible] to the war.

TWINE SUPP[illegible]

An ample supply [illegible] Canadian requirem[illegible] reasonable prices ha[illegible] the result of an agre[illegible] tween the U.S. food [illegible] the Mexican sisal gr[illegible] The growers were hold[illegible] price but under the [illegible] consummated the enti[illegible] secured at a slight a[illegible] year's price. Co-oper[illegible] and the United Stat[illegible] food exports from thi[illegible] one of the factors whic[illegible] ble to secure the sisal s[illegible] able terms.

The great Krupp wo[illegible] Germany, have been b[illegible] fire.

ers of Ontario Convention

ed—Clear Indication that Ontario Farmers Realize operating for Economic Freedom—Company g a Million Dollar Business.

gates were ion of the , held in n increase rs and 115 convention by a bold, id zealous vidence to onventions. containing ression to e tolerated therings in ed with the strongest roval, while other ad- the same spirit of self- d the desire for action lar sympathetic endorsa- ne convention. The report ited Farmers' Co-operative ed that during the year over worth of business was trans- e key-note of the organiza- "Farmers, organize. Get l do your own business. ss is to take your place in airs of the nation."

bert, in his presidential that he misjudged the tive power of his audience if the dawn of a brighter day was not in sight for agriculturists, the day when agriculturists representing not only the back-bone but also the brains of the Empire would sit in greater numbers in our legislative halls, and the farmers through them would have a say in getting a square deal in making the laws that are placed upon the statute books.

Mr. Halbert strongly objected to the farmers of Ontario not being taken into the confidence of the government in regard to the hog production campaign.

"Our organization has, during the past year, been most outrageously ignored by the powers that be," he said. "As your president I have felt very keenly, and no doubt you all have, some of the slaps in the face which our organization has received, especially when we are told by some of the men who are enjoying a fat living on our money that we, 12,000 members of our organization, are too small and insignificant to be recognized. Still a few millionaires in this city can name the men and have them appointed to the cabinet. Government by the people has become a myth. The real rulers of Canada and the Canadian parliaments are the lorded and the knighted members of combines, manufacturers, associations and transportation companies. Through their system of ruling there has grown up a band of autocrats who bend parliaments and legistations to their own despotic will and in their own selfish interests. The result is that today we are loaded down with a whole menagerie of white elephants causing a loss of millions annually in the operation of our basic industry of agriculture for the benefit of the combines. The farmers are the only class that will not break the chains of party bondage for their own benefit and they compose the only class whose industry is taxed for the benefit of the special privileged interests. So long as we remain so the interests will control."

Later in the convention President Halbert charged that detectives had been at the previous day's convention and that they had thought to injure the new movement and particularly to prevent the organized farmers and the labor organizations from coming together.

Secretary J. J. Morrison reported that while a year ago the association had had 200 subordinate organizations and 8,000 members affiliated with the central body, this year he had to report 313 subordinate bodies with 12,000 members. This increase was effected in 10 months, and these the poorest of the year for propi da work. Referring to the possib of an increase in freight rates, Mr Morrison said that the increase would l early $40,000,000 a year in transpor charges, and most of that incre would fall on farmers. The questi increasing the membership fee to 00 was also discussed by Mr. Morri on.

Western Rep esentatives

Roderick McKenz e and John Kennedy brought frater al greetings from the organized farme s of the prairies. Mr. Kennedy said th at the most cheering news that he c uld take back to the west was that t e United Farmers of Ontario had inc eased their membership by 50 per ce t. in a year. "We realize," he said, " that we need the help of the organiz d farmers of Ontario in fighting for the common interests of east and w st. Our united strength will be nec ssary if we are to hold our own in the r ruggle that is just ahead. The great co porations have already united for th purpose of seeing that neither during or after the war are conditions so ch aged as to prevent the chief financial burden of the war from falling on the farmers and wage earners of this cou try.

Production Falling Off

"Farmers are wo ting 14 hours a day and yet production i s falling off. "Why? Because the rural population has declined by 30, 50, a d in some cases to the extent of 70 per cent," said E. H. Stonehouse, president of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association. "As farmers we feel the se ious nature of the situation, because we understand that situation as others do not understand it. We are not asking for exemption from military service as a class. We realize that our blood is no more sacred than that of others. But we do feel that food production in Canada is as necessary to the winning of the war as service in the trenches in France. To take one skilled laborer from the farm means adding one more to the body of consumers. It does more. It removes from the land one who is in a position to provide food for six or eight others as well as himself.

"If we are to produce food to the limit, not only must we be allowed to retain skilled labor on the farm, but we must have a system of registration under which labor can be placed where needed—under which non-essential industries will be closed and more labor provided for industries which are essential."

Farmers' Platform Again Endorsed

Apporval of the Farmers' National Platform was reaffirmed and the Dominion government was asked, as a means of increasing production, to remove the duty from agricultural machinery, implements and clover seed. The convention also appointed a committee to consider the advisability of establishing an official organ. In the election of officers, Mr. Halbert was re-elected president and E. C. Drewery vice-president. The following directors were re-elected out of 16 nominees: W. A. Amos, Palmerston; Peter Porter, Burford; H. V. Hoover, Belleville; A. J. McCrea, Glengarry; T. H. Adams, Essex; Thos. McMillan, Seaforth; J. J. Morrison, Toronto, secretary

Before adjournment the farmers present subscribed to over 125 shares of stock in the co-operative company.

Farmers' Company Expanding

"In the first whole year of our organization our business amounted to $226,000; the next year to $410,385; while this year, which is not yet complete, we have passed the $1,000,000 mark," said B. C. Tucker, president of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, the trading end of the farmers' movement. L. C. Blatchford, the manager of the company, stated that the united farmers organized for the purpose of bringing the farmers together, providing the medium through which business is done, the company providing in a large part the sinews of war by which the work of organization is promoted and maintained. Mr. Tucker claimed that the market branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture appeared hostile to the farmers' movement. The district representatives, however, showed earnest sympathy, and this feeling of sympathy should be developed.

RWEATHER'S
JARY FUR SALE

lling event of the year—the same high grade furs for hat have a reputation for quality from ocean to ocean. r Sets for ladies and Fur and Fur Lined Coats for men, a record month's selling at these very substantial

EXTRA DISCOUNTS

of every garment you purchase with a guarantee for have an opportunity of examining all goods on arrival, ely satisfactory, they may be returned at our expense. charges both ways. This is your one greatest opportun- o effect tremendous savings on highest class furs. Just es.

USSIAN MUSKRAT long from best un- roomy style with high storm collar, atin lining Regular **$160.00**

COAT—Handsome at made from care- urred dark Raccoon, ll roomy skirt, large , deep cuffs, lined ner's satin, finished pockets and change ide slash pockets. 45 lar Sale **$140.00**

LADIES' FUR COATS

BLACK MONGOLIAN DOG COAT—Extra large shawl collar, black quilted lining, a very well made and very durable driving coat. 50 inches long. All sizes **$35.00**

MUSKRAT LINED COAT—With Russian Otter collar, Black Beaver shell, 50 inches long; the sleeves are also fur lined. With the advance price of muskrat skins this coat represents exceptional value. Regular price $65.00. Selling for **$52.00**

LADIES' BLACK MUSCOVA PONY COATS—45 inches long, made in good practical style with collar and cuffs of fine Black Wolf, lined with fancy poplin. Regular $90.00 for **$72.00**

LADIES' HUDSON SEAL COAT — 42 inches in length, extra full skirt, made from carefully selected skins, beautifully matched, lining of brocaded silk or brocaded satin, has large storm collar, Some have outside pockets and fancy inside pockets. These coats are extra good value. Regular $200.00, for **$180.00**

SET—Animal shaped lity fur, medium size uff, lined throughout inished with soft grey ete. for **$36.00**

Made from very choice ox skins. The stole is ed throughout, extra n, large shape melon ith head and tail. Set **$35.00**

LADIES' FUR SETS

LADIES' MINK SETS—Made from fine Eastern Mink; stole is shaped style made from six natural skins and trimmed with tails. Muff is six-skin pillow muff, reversible style. Set complete $125.00, for **$100.00**

AMERICAN GREY OPPOSSUM SET—Stole is the animal style, trimmed with head, tail and paws, muff to match, melon or pillow style. At regular price $36.00 set, selling for **$27.50**

NATURAL WOLF SET—Animal shaped scarf, extra quality fur, medium size pillow shaped muff, lined throughout and beautifully finished with soft grey silk. Set complete, regular $45.00, for **$36.00**

NATURAL RACCOON SETS — Includes curved animal scarf with natural trimming and lined with hard-wearing grey satin. Muff comes in melon style. These skins are undyed and give no end of service. Price for set, regular $45.00, for **$36.00**

L HAIR BEAVER COATS xtra fine dark skins, lin- 's guaranteed satin, ex- . This coat is made from eaver skins and in every class garment. Regular **$280.00**

KED BEAVER COATS— ts are made from care- northern beaver skins large collar and lined ith best quality Skinner's atin, 50 inches in length. .00, **$280.00**

MEN'S FUR COATS

MEN'S FUR LINED COAT—Oxford grey melton cloth, lining of finest quality Canadian muskrat, has a beautiful shawl collar of natural otter, dark in color. Price regular $150.00, for **$120.00**

MEN'S RACCOON COAT—Selected full-furred and nicely matched skins, made with extra large collar, lined throughout with good quality quilted Farmer satins, all sizes 50 ins. long. Regular $225.00, for **$180.00**

MEN'S AUSTRALIAN COON COATS—Made from full prime skins and perfectly matched, dark grey in color, with large shawl collar, lined throughout with quilted sateen. Extra good value. Regular $85.00, for **$68.00**

MEN'S PERSIAN LAMB CAPS $12.50 to $22.50 for **$8.40** to **$18.00.**

MEN'S OTTER CAPS $25.00 to $45.00 for **$20.00** to **$35.00.**

MEN'S ALASKA SEAL CAPS $25.00 to $40.00 for **$20.00** to **$32.00.**

MEN'S HUDSON SEAL CAPS $10.00 to $18.00 for **$8.00** to **$14.40.**

MEN'S MUSKRAT CAPS $5.00 to $10.50 for **$4.00** to **$8.40.**

FAIRWEATHER & CO. LIMITED

297-299 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 2, 1918

The Increase in Freight Rates

The Railway Commission has granted a marked increase in freight and passenger rates. This amounts to approximately 10 per cent. on freight rates in Western Canada and 15 per cent. in Eastern Canada. Increases in passenger rates are 15 per cent. on all lines except in British Columbia. Specific increases are allowed on certain commodities. Grain, for instance, to Fort William must pay an additional two cents per 100 pounds and 15 per. cent. increase on the rail haul east of there. The increased rate to Fort William alone on the 1916 grain inspections would amount to approximately $4,000,000. On goods coming west, as most of such necessities must at present, the increase will be 15 per cent. to Fort William and 10 per cent. west of there. On lumber, much needed by prairie farmers, the increase will be from three cents to five cents per 100 pounds from British Columbia mills to prairie points and will mean price increases of $1.00 to $1.50 or more per 1,000 feet. There are, of course, certain limitations and variations to this general increase, but the result is substantially what the railways have been demanding for months. As the West has the long freight haul, naturally most of the cost falls on it. It is estimated that the additional revenues derived by the railways on this increase will amount to $40,000,000 or over next year.

It is particularly unfortunate that the Railway Commission should have granted these increases at a time when no further burden should be put on production, and that is mainly where this burden will fall in the West. The case presented by the Western people before the various sittings of the commission in the West last summer certainly was never publicly met by the railways in any manner that appeared to warrant such a decision, and the bald statements of the commission on this question will need some elucidation to satisfy Westerners. The increase is granted, the commission states, to increase the net revenues of the roads, which have been decreasing so fast as to endanger the efficiency of the country's transportation. The difficulty with this position is that most of the increase resulting from this grant goes to the C.P.R., which ought to be content to bear its fair share of sacrifice the same as any other individual or corporation during war time, and that this increase cannot secure the results it is supposed to. Railway officials have repeatedly stated that their present difficulties are due mainly to the scarcity of skilled labor and materials, but especially to the former. This cannot be remedied during the continuance of the war by any increase in rates. They also claim that they are not able to maintain their rolling stock and lines in a proper state of repairs and if the proper repairs were made on these their profits would be greatly lessened. There is some truth in this argument, but there is nothing in the commission's decision to guarantee that the money derived from these increases will be used in any but the usual method of declaring dividends. If the increased rates were granted in order to maintain Canada's transportation at proper efficiency, it should be guaranteed that such will be done.

Out of the additional $40,000,000 it is estimated this increase will cost the country, the C.P.R. will derive about $22,000,000. In 1916 the C.P.R. had surplus profits of nearly $18,000,000 after paying its 10 per cent. dividend, which alone requires $26,000,000. Outside its special income account this road made $9,000,000 on railway operations proper above dividend requirements, and the profits of the system could fall off $19,000,000 and still leave enough to pay the usual dividends. The C.P.R. has grown marvellously wealthy from the development of Canadian resources by the people of this country. The C.N.R. now belongs to the government and the present increases will not overcome the difficulties of the Grand Trunk system. The granting of such a subsidy to the C.P.R. now is certainly not satisfactory to the people of Canada and must only result ultimately in government action. There has long been need for co-ordination and co-operation in Canadian railway operation. In United States, where similar increases in rates were asked for, the government has taken over the operation of the railways. All government transportation will pay the necessary rates to properly operate the roads and if these rates must be higher, the people will know they are paying legitimate war taxes, not corporation dividends. Very similar action was taken early in the war in Britain. Such action must come in Canada. The action of the Railway Commission in this matter is a bitter disappointment to Western people.

The Liquor Traffic

National prohibition is at last in sight. On December 22 an order-in-council was passed by the Dominion government providing for the rapid curtailment of the liquor traffic. The measure affects all liquors and beverages containing more than 2½ per cent. of alcohol, except that used for medicinal and industrial purposes. Importation from other countries into Canada except in the case of liquor actually purchased before that date was stopped on December 24, and will be altogether prohibited after January 31. After April 1 the transportation of liquor into "dry" territory within Canada will cease. A definite assurance is given that the manufacture in Canada of liquor for beverage purposes will also be prohibited, the date to be set after further investigation. As a result of this measure every province in Canada except Quebec will be "bone dry" in three months, and it may be only a matter of a few months until total national prohibition will be fully in force.

In no part of Canada will the decision of the government to prohibit the inter-provincial traffic in liquor be more welcome than in the West. The helplessness of the provinces to prevent liquor being shipped in after they had prohibited its open sale has been exasperating. The beneficial results of provincial prohibition have been largely offset by this mail order liquor business. The protest against what was a plain subversion of the will of the people has been continuous and emphatic and the prospects of having the inter-provincial trade prohibited will be a source of general satisfaction. From the national standpoint the speedy destruction of the liquor traffic is demanded by every consideration of national economy. The folly of destroying millions of bushels of grain yearly while the world is confronted with a famine of foodstuffs could not long prevail. It has perhaps done more than anything else to cut the ground from under the campaigns for increased production and saving. The action of the government is taken under the authority of the War Measures Act and will therefore become non-effective one year after the close of the war. It can be predicted, however, that once the liquor traffic is ousted from Canada it will never be allowed to return.

Attend The Conventions

The great Farmers' Parliaments will soon be meeting again. On January 9, 10 and 11 the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will hold its annual convention at Brandon. The United Farmers of Alberta meet in Calgary from January 22 to 25. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Convention will be held in Regina from February 12 to 15. All the conventions promise to be live ones. It is important that they be fully representative of the organizations and they can only be such if representatives are present from every local. There never was a time in the history of the west when greater problems were being faced by the farmers. The tremendous importance that food production has assumed and the fact that the organized farmers are better represented than ever before at Ottawa should mean that in the deliberations of the next parliament the demands of the farmers will receive greater consideration than they have in the past. The proceedings of the conventions will be scrutinized with more than usual attention by the government. If any legislation in justice to agriculture is forthcoming it will be largely based on the recommendations of the conventions. The Farmers' Parliaments are practically the only means in Canada by which the demands of the farmers can be crystalized. The interests of the organized farmers can be served in no better way than by the fullest possible attendance of both delegates and visitors at the conventions.

Government Operation of Stockyards

The Federal parliament recently enacted legislation empowering the Minister of Agriculture to conduct and regulate the public livestock and produce markets of Canada. That something of this nature should be done has frequently been advocated by farmers' organizations in Western Canada. The fact that most of the stock yards have been tied up to the big railway companies who primarily have their own interests at heart has not been conducive to the proper growth of the livestock industry. Corporation ownership and operation of these markets has not helped to engender public confidence, even though some have been well handled. That such ownership has not proven as efficient as it should, or at least has fallen short of maintaining accommodation where such should be kept, is very apparent. It is well demonstrated at Winnipeg. The Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg are owned jointly by the three big railway companies, two of which have recently been unable to make the necessary additions to the yards, while the C.P.R. would not undertake these alone. The result has been that accommodation in weighing facilities, yardage off the scales, loading facilities, etc. have been over taxed and shippers have suffered seriously in consequence. Weighing that should have been finished early has had to be continued until late at night, causing much waiting and waste. The yardage accommodation for weighing stock off the scales needs to be doubled. One platform has had to be used for unloading and reloading and much of the latter has had to be carried on at night. During much of this unloading and reloading process, other cars have had to stand out in the yards a long time, and the resulting discomfort and shrinkage to the stock has meant loss to the farmers. There are other features about these yards which might be distinctly improved. The Calgary stock yards also has undesirable features that have not been conducive to the proper handling of stock on that market. At Edmonton the situation between the stock yards and abattoir people was far from satisfactory for a long time and shippers were not encouraged to market their stock there.

Western Canada is a great and growing

livestock country. The years following the war should see quick strides in livestock development and everything possible should be done to encourage that progress. The putting of public markets on a government owned and operated basis would do much to create that confidence which heretofore has been lacking. It would help in making many improvements now badly needed. It would prove an excellent beginning for putting the whole livestock industry on a distinctly better foundation.

The Western Food Controller

The appointment of a Western food controller with headquarters in Winnipeg and in charge of all Canada west of the Great Lakes is a peculiarly welcome announcement and especially to those connected with the food control organization. J. D. McGregor, the Western food controller has full power to enforce the food controller's regulation to conduct a campaign for food conservation and food production. In fact he has all the power of the food controller except the issuing of new orders and the control of food manufacturers.

Up to the present there has been very little satisfaction in the West from the work of the food controller. Ottawa is a long piece away and there has been great difficulty in understanding the intention of the food controller. Central food committees have been appointed in each of the four Western provinces but they have never had any clear definition of their duties or responsibilities. Any attempt to get these duties outlined from Ottawa has been almost futile. Requests for information and interpretation regarding the food controller's orders have been equally unsatisfactory.

The food controller also has a Central Advisory Council composed of busy men from all the nine provinces of Canada. This council was appointed last midsummer yet up to the present time this central advisory council has never been asked to advise on anything nor have its members been able to find out what they are supposed to do. They have not even been supplied with copies of the food controller's orders nor instructions in a way that would be of any use to them. It has been equally impossible for the members of this central council to extract from the food controller's office any satisfactory information as to assistance they may render in the food control problem. Food control in Canada is undoubtedly a difficult problem and it is rendered more difficult by the lack of organization in the food controller's office. Without information and instruction the central advisory council and the provincial committees have found it almost impossible to do helpful work.

Even with the lack of organization, however, the food controller has accomplished considerable in the regulation and conservation of food supplies. Infinitely more, however, could have been accomplished in the West, particularly if proper information had been supplied to the provincial committees and the central advisory council and there was some clear cut idea of the food controller's desire. With the Western food controller on the job and clothed with sufficient power, there is every hope of improvement and likelihood of a much better feeling of co-operation with the food controller and his work.

During the election campaign, James Weir, second vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, devoted a great deal of his energy to "unmasking" The Grain Growers' Guide before audiences of farmers. He devoted particular attention to the constituency of Marquette where Hon. T. A. Crerar was the candidate. His charge against The Grain Growers' Guide was printed in the labor organ in Winnipeg and distributed to the households of the city, the purpose being to influence the labor vote. The result in the constituency of Marquette and also in the three constituencies in the city of Winnipeg should be a sufficient reply to the energies of Mr. Weir. But if that is not enough, the result in some of the constituencies nearer his own home would complete the reply. The farmers themselves took a hand in the "unmasking" business, somewhat to Mr. Weir's discomfiture.

The Grain Growers' Guide is in receipt of a letter from C. H. Gibson, Royal Exchange, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, under date of October 31, 1917, in which he states that the farmers of Australia are getting $1.15 per bushel for their wheat at the seaboard. This price is accounted for undoubtedly by the fact that the long distance and the shortage of shipping facilities prevents the wheat from being delivered at Liverpool.

Great Britain and United States have taken over the control and operation of all the railways. So beneficial will be the result that it is almost a foregone conclusion that the railways will never come back into private hands. Canada should do likewise.

From Great Britain and from United States, Canada can secure object lessons in National efficiency. It is to be hoped the Union government will take these object lessons to heart.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING FOR KING BOOZE

On December 24, the importation of liquor into Canada was stopped; on April 1, the inter-provincial traffic will be prohibited and at a later date the government has promised to prohibit the manufacture in Canada of liquor for beverage purposes.

LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER

Kitchener and Bobs

Two great names in the British Empire which have been immortalized in agriculture by two famous wheats which Seager Wheeler has produced.

LATE FIELD MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS

By George F. Chipman

The names of Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts will be associated for all time with the highest and best traditions of the British and Anglo-Saxon people. It is quite fitting that they should also stand for the best in agriculture. Two new varieties of wheat which are full of great promise have been named after these two illustrious soldiers. It is particularly appropriate that these two wheats should be introduced to the farmers of Western Canada at the present time. It was due to the magnificient work and organization of these two great soldiers that the British armies have been able to hold off the enemy and save civilization from being overrun by the invader.

So acute has become the food situation that the farmer on his farm in Western Canada today is as important a factor in holding back the enemy as is the soldier in the trenches. The best authorities in the Empire declare without hesitation that the Allies will win if the food supply is sufficient, and that food supply must come from Canada and the United States. Wheat is the chief requirement, and whatever will tend to increase the wheat crop will tend to defeat the enemy. In producing two new heavier yielding wheats, Seager Wheeler has contributed more than any other farmer to the great work of holding back the enemy by increasing the food supply on the farms of Western Canada.

The Passing of Red Fife

Up until about six years ago Red Fife wheat was very largely, almost exclusively, grown throughout Western Canada. It is a splendid milling wheat but on account of its lateness in ripening the loss from frost and rust was enormous and the great demand among farmers was for an earlier ripening wheat. Dr. Saunders of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, produced Marquis wheat by crossing Red Fife with dark red Calcutta wheat. Marquis was as good as Fife in milling qualities and much earlier in ripening. It is frequently stated that Marquis moved the wheat belt one hundred miles north. At the present time Marquis wheat has displaced Red Fife wheat practically all over Western Canada. Not even ten per cent. of the wheat now grown is Red Fife. This remarkable change has been brought about in the short space of five years.

Many people have been endeavoring to improve Marquis wheat and bring about even an earlier date in ripening. No person has contributed more towards this splendid effort than Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, the world's most famous grain grower. Mr. Wheeler's prize winning record is known to every farmer. He has taken more prizes for growing grain than any man in the world and easily stands first as the champion grain grower of the present generation.

The two new wheats which Mr. Wheeler has developed, Red Bobs and Kitchener, bid fair to make a very considerable improvement on Marquis and to add very largely to the yield of wheat on the prairie farms and the income of the prairie farmers.

The Story of Red Bobs

The story of Red Bobs wheat is an extremely interesting one. In the year 1905 a man named W. Farrer, of New South Wales, Australia, sent a sample of wheat to Dr. Saunders at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He called this wheat White Bobs and stated that it was obtained by cross breeding between an unnamed variety of wheat and a variety of hulless and beardless barley known as Nepaul. Whether this remarkable story is exact or not, the White Bobs wheat was absolutely beardless, in fact it is the only absolutely beardless wheat grown in Canada today.

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, son of the late Dr. Wm. Saunders, and at present Dominion Cerealist, tested the White Bobs wheat for a couple of years at the Experimental Farm. It was earlier in ripening than Marquis and in the milling test which Dr. Saunders made in 1907, it proved to have milling value equal to Marquis but it still remained a white wheat, although very hard and possessing a good straw and head, but being a white wheat it was impossible to grow it successfully in Canada on account of the deep prejudice against the white wheat and the discrimination against it in the Canada Grain Act.

In 1907, Dr. Saunders introduced White Bobs wheat along with Marquis wheat at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Seager Wheeler having read of this new Australian wheat, secured a ten pound sample from the Indian Head Experimental Farm and seeded it in the spring of 1908. It produced sixty bushels per acre on his plot. He found this to be considerably earlier than any other hard wheat he had been growing but it was absolutely white, hard and beardless. It was to Mr. Wheeler's mind, the nearest to the ideal wheat for the west but so long as it remained white it was hopeless to make it a success.

An Important Discovery

Mr. Wheeler continued to experiment with the White Bobs wheat. He always spends a great deal of his time in the growing season looking through his seed plots, investigating the qualities of the different plots he is growing. In 1909, while examining some heads in his White Bobs plot, he rubbed out one and found that the kernels were red, although the plant had all the characteristics of the White Bobs. Upon examination he found two or three of the heads in the plot similar in appearance to White Bobs, but with red kernels. He carefully preserved these heads when they were ripe and seeded them in a small plot the next year and anxiously watched to see if they would reproduce red seed. In most cases the progeny of the red seed came back red. Some of it was very early and some of it about the same as the ordinary wheat he was growing. The following year Mr. Wheeler had from 50 to 60 strains of the early ripening seed of what he has since called Red Bobs wheat. From these he has selected and reduced them until he has brought them down to two of the most promising strains, one of which he calls Supreme.

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HEADS OF RED BOBS
Natural Size

RED BOBS AND KITCHENER GROWING ON THE FARM OF SEAGER WHEELER
Lower—A field of Kitchener Wheat, 1917, that yielded 48 bushels per acre. Note the solid heads. Upper—A field of Red Bobs Wheat that ripened 10 days in advance of Marquis sown alongside on the same date.

HEADS OF KITCHENER
Natural Size

A Man at Need

A Lumberjack Tale

By A. M. Chisolm

CHAPTER IV. (Continued)

"I've never seen ye kick anny one's ribs in, much as ye talk about it," said McPike. "It's a game fighter ye are always, an' a dirty fighter when ye have to be, but ye don't put the boots till a whipped man, just becase ye can do it. No more do I—onless he has madded me; an' Macdonald has not, though comin' near to. He's game enough, an' I hate to hurt him."

"Why has he climbed ye twicet?"

"I dunno," Jimmy replied. "I'll l'ae him cool to-night, an' ask him temorrow."

He had no opportunity to do so until the nooning. Shortly before noon the cookee arrived, carrying two huge pails, filled with bread-and-pork sandwiches and black, molasses cake. He built a fire in the lee of a thicket, filled the pails with water and hung them on a pole to boil. When the water bubbled, he threw in a pound of tea and whooped for the gang.

Those nearest, ears already acock for the welcome sound, quit instantly, and passed the cry along. Others relayed it to the farthest workers. The men trooped in, sat on logs or squatted on the snow, and went for the food voraciously.

In a few minutes nothing remained for the cookee to lug back to camp save the pails and tin cups. Plates, knives and forks were unknown at the noon meal.

Grub over, pipes came out instantly, for there was no time to be lost. Strong plug tobacco was shaved off and ground between calloused hands. A light haze of fragrant smoke rose magically in the cold air.

McPike, his pipe well alight, stepped over to Macdonald,

"I want to speak to ye for a minnit."

"What will ye want to say?"

"Come along over here, where we can talk quiet," said McPike He led the way to a log, out of hearing of the rest. "Now then," he said, "I want to know, first, what ye've got agin' me."

"Nothing," answered Macdonald.

"Nigh a month ago," said McPike skeptically, "ye tried for to whip me. Oh, I know it. And in case I wouldn't notice it, ye old me to mind where I was goin', and was oncivil in other ways. Ye got the fight ye looked for. Last night ye called me a liar, widout cause. Of course ye got another fight. Now, why the divil are ye pickin' at me? I haven't wan harrd feelin' agin' ye, mind, but I will have no more of it. Here's twicet I've fought to pleasure ye, an' let ye go a little hurted, to pleasure meself. If ye have anny quar'l wid me, I want to know it."

Macdonald shook his head. His face was bruised and discolored from McPike's fists. "It iss not that I have a quarrel with you," he said "it iss only that I wanted to fight you."

"Why?" demanded McPike. "Do ye get so much fun out of it then?"

"God knows it iss little fun for me," Macdonald admitted soberly. "This I will say: I have no quarrel and it is fery true that you might have beaten me worse. I am grateful that you did not, and if I win when I fight you again, by and by, I will remember it.

McPike stared at him.

"'Are ye crazy, or what? 'When ye fight me ag'in,' and 'If ye win!' See now, boy. Since I was knee high to a duck, I've been fightin', and since I got me stren'th no wan man has bested me. Ye have no grudge agin' me, ye say. Then, why, in God's name, w'u'd ye kil yerself agin' me fistes? Take this from me, for I know. Every scrap a man has, an' more 'secial, every b'atin' he gets, takes that much out iv him.

"Ye do be young an' strong, an' ye don't feel it yet. But wait ten years. Every punch ye take now, not feelin' it more nor a day or two, will come back at ye then; the ould punches will slow ye, an' stiffen ye, an' shorten yer wind—ay, an' they'll take the heart out of ye when at last ye come to stand forninst a man as good as yerself, an' younger.

"I've seen it. I've whipped men—good men an' boss bullies in their day—knowin, as I hit them that the fistes an' feet of those they'd fought ten years back were fightin' for me, an' winnin' as much as me own. "Twill be so wid me some day—onless fallin' timber or white water gets me first. I tell ye this bekase ye have the makin's of a fightin' man, and I feel friendly to ye."

Macdonald rested his chin on his clenched fists, and stared at the snow. "You haf spoken me fery fair," he said at last, "What you say is no doubt true. But if I can fight one man and beat him and kill him with my feet, that iss all I will be wanting, for I hate him."

McPike whistled. "Am I that man?"

"No," said Macdonald; "he will not be in this camp."

"God save me from the hate of a Scotchman," said McPike piously. "But why do ye pick on me? What have I to do wid it?"

"If a man would learn to fight, he must fight," said Macdonald grimly. "That iss why I came to this camp, for it iss full of good fighting men."

A flood of light broke on McPike. "Ye mean to say ye pick these quarrels an' fight me an' others just f'r experience—to l'arn how to handle yerself wid hard men?"

Naval Cadets in training. Well-developed brawn is necessary on sea as on land.

"That will be it," said Macdonald. "Already I am better than I was."

"Maybe," said McPike; "but ye're a fool for all that. The experience ye're gettin is like most other kinds—'twill kill ye before ye can use it. If ye had come to me sayin' ye wanted to fit yourself to fight, I't have showed ye how, widout smashin' ye to pieces. Who is the man?"

Macdonald hesitated. "That will be between him and me; but—you have spoken to me as a friend. He is the man they call Le Gros Quebec."

"That big pea jammer!" exclaimed McPike. "I will trim him meself some day. But he's notches above ye, lad. What have ye got agin' him?"

Macdonald ground a gaelic curse between his teeth. "He crippled my brother for life, so that he lies a broken twisted thing, who will never walk upright more, nor know the love of women or the fear of men."

"Your brother!" cried McPike. "Was that Macdonald your brother—him they call Alec Bitin' Angus Macdonald?"

He had heard of the fight, which had taken place over a year before. Alec Macdonald, also known as "Biting Angus," a noted fighter, had run foul of Le Gros Quebec, and had met defeat in a terrific combat. The latter had shown no mercy in his flour of triumph. Macdonald had escaped death by the narrowest of margins.

"He iss my half-brother," said the young Scotchman; "and I will kill the man who crippled him!"

"From what I heard, it was a fair fight," said McPike. "Alec Bitin' Angus went into it wid his eyes open. A hard man he was, an' if he had won, it is Kebec would not be walkin today." He paused. "By the mortal!" he cried suddenly, "that was you in Savigny's bar. The shape of ye has bothered me since, where I'd seen it. Why, lad, it was Bill Leamy stopped Kebec from kicking ye to bits. Me an' him went through a windy when the p'lice come."

Foley's shout proclaimed the end of the nooning.

Macdonald extended his hand, his face flushed. "I did not know," he said simply. "It is ashamed I am that I have affronted and fought you who fought for me."

"Never mention it," said Jimmy awkwardly. "I didn't fight for you. 'Twas Bill done that. I had enough to do taking care of meself. Annyways, 'twas a bird of a scrap while it lasted. Come on, now, or Foley will be after us."

The work began again. The long, pliant steel bands swished and rent as the sawyers bent their backs and swung with the regularity of machines. The dull "lick-lock" of the axes echoed through the woods. Teamsters swung their big horses expertly, hooked on, and with cracking of whips and volleys of profanity, yanked the big logs out to the skids. There, men with peavie and cant hook loaded them, tier on tier, upon huge-bunked sleighs, which bore them to the rollways beside the river, there to await the opening of the water and the Spring "drive."

Shortly after four o'clock the sun "shut cover." The gang kept at it until the light began to fail. Then, tools on shoulders, they made for camp.

McPike and Leamy in the rear, pipes drawing sweetly, conversed earnestly.

"He's no match f'r Quebec," said Leamy. "Is he dead set?"

"He's a Scotchman, an' nothin' will stop him," McPike replied. "We've got to do the best we can, Bill, f'r the honor of the camp."

"Sure," Leamy agreed. "An' then"—he paused for a moment—"there's his mother," he concluded.

Leamy was a "hard" man. His tone and the sentiment were both at variance with his outward appearance. He would not have used the one or voiced the other to anyone but Jimmy McPike, who was equally "hard." The latter nodded complete comprehension. But it never occurred to either of them that Le Gros Quebec might have a mother also.

CHAPTER V.

Foley stopped short, and peered through the partially closed doorway in sheer amazement. The light which had attracted him to the unused log stable proceeded from three lanterns hanging from the nails driven into the walls. The litter of straw had been cleared away to the level, packed, frozen earth.

Leamy and Wilks, the new cookee's assistant, whom Foley had kept on, stood to one side. In the centre of the space in the full of the lantern's light, McPike and young Macdonald faced each other, peering absorbedly across two pairs of ragged boxing gloves.

They wore light mocassins, and though the frost hung feathery on the log sides of the building and the roof poles gleamed white with it, they were stripped to their underclothes.

Even as Foley looked, Macdonald's left glove shot out and spatted viciously into the palm of McPike's right, which guarded his mouth. McPike's left landed lightly over Macdonald's heart.

"Ye want to watch f'r that," said McPike. "Ye covered too late, an' when ye did yer whole jaw was open for me right, if I had been minded to shoot it crost. See now; if I had punched ye hard on the heart or in the wind, ye'd have doubled up an' bent forward, an' me right would have caught ye as ye came. Cover yer jaw wid yer shoulder, an' cover yer body wid yer hands. Use yer legs, for ye have speed an' lungs. Now, come at me, an' hit as if ye meant it."

Macdonald went in like a flash, hitting with both hands. McPike stood his ground, apparently enveloped by a shower of blows. But most of them landed on his shoulders and arms. He laughed from behind the selter of his ragged mitts.

"Go to it, boy. Keep a-comin'."

A glove landed hard in his face. He broke ground, dancing away, with Macdonald following up his advantage. Suddenly, as he seemed in full retreat, he stopped, planted a solid left in Macdonald's face, hooked the right to the body and got away again.

"Ye see! I hit heavier nor what I meant, but ye ran into it. There's nothin' more discomposin'

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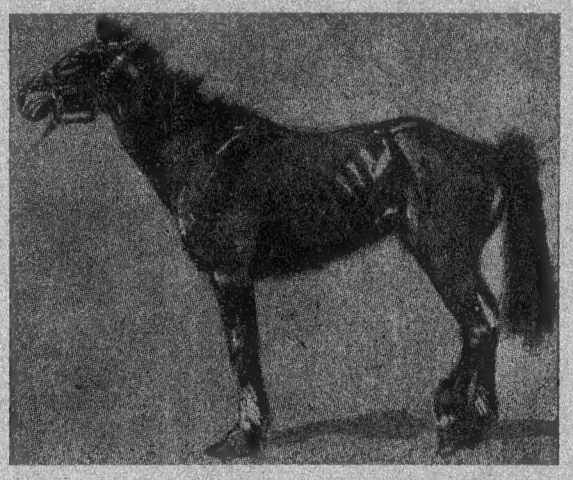
The American Horse at War

Qualities of these Horses---Dominant Breeds---On Board---After the War

This article appeared under the head "Our Real War Horse," in "Country Life," of England, a prominent journal of Britain on October 13 and 20, 1917. It describes in the most graphic manner we have seen the shipping and putting into shape of the millions of horses imported to Europe for this war.

From whence did the millions of horses and mules, which have been necessary to carry on this war, come? And what has been the manner of their coming and going to and from the United Kingdom? These are questions that will assuredly be answered in detail when the astonishing story of the Remount Service comes to be written. The object of this article is not to anticipate that fascinating record of figures and events. It is to convey some idea to



American remount as he arrives after a bad passage, thin, unbroken, rough coated and with the feet grown to a great size

the reader of how the problem of the nation's horse supply for the armies was solved; to tell something of the conquest by the imported horse and mule from North America; and why it is that of all the breeds and cross-breeds of horses in the world the one from the United States and Canada has proved paramount and indubitably the best.

What we should have done had not North America's vast contribution to the world's horse supply been a real fact, goodness knows. What we do know is that the amazing resources were known to exist—they were known in the South African war—and that in the early days of this war they were tapped by British Remount Commissions with astonishing speed and prodigality. There could never have been any half-hearted buying, or the flow to Europe would have been interrupted with disastrous consequences. And this, too, quite apart from the fact that France has bought as extensively in America as we have, in addition to Italy's purchases! After all, apart from the great part played by motor transport—think of France's taxi-cab army that issued from Paris and virtually decided the battle of the Marne!—the horse and the mule were essential for the guns, the transport, the ammunition columns and all arms of mounted troops. The horse supply in all the theatres of war had to correspond ad libitum with the bewildering growth in the numbers of the guns.

We may not, for obvious reasons, deal with the buying and shipping on the other side of the Atlantic beyond remarking in a broad and general sense that the organization by which they were accomplished represents not the least of the wonders of this wonderful war. We will meet the horse and the mule as they arrive at a port in the United Kingdom and endeavor to give some idea of their personalities, their characteristics, and, as impartially as may be, examine their merits and demerits.

"Light Draught" the War Horse

Let it be understood that in discussing the war horse of today the individual in question is the animal officially classed as the "Light Draught." He is the outstanding success of the war. The other conspicuous success is the mule, but he is not a horse. He is just a mule—a law and character unto himself—and, therefore, calling for separate treatment, and to be judged only from his own unique and peculiar stantpoint. We in the United Kingdom have produced our breeds and classes for war purposes. The Shire horse, by size, weight and physique, naturally filled the role of the heavy draught. There is no use discussing him lest feelings and susceptibilities be injured. At that, therefore, we will leave this product of England. The thoroughbred, the three-quarter and half-bred thoroughbred just as naturally have played the part of the charger, and no horse ever bred in America can beat the British riding horse with thoroughbred blood in his veins. The pony bred in these islands has been a valuable asset, and hereafter many a man will bear tribute to his charger which has been a pony and classed for service purposes as an officer's cob. The Hackney horse has been utilized, but this breed also does not come within the compass of the present article.

Qualities of the American Horse

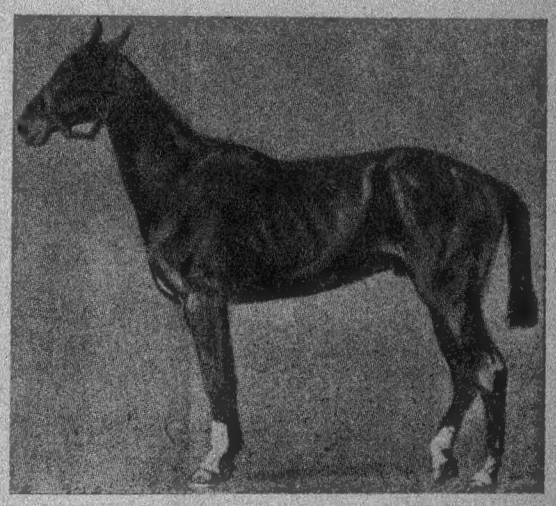
The point to bear in mind is that, though America has sent us chargers, troop horses and cobs, that country must always be gratefully remembered for the "light draught." He is the horse which has come in numbers quite out of proportion to other classes. He is the horse most typical of the millions of imports. Hardiness, placidity of temper, strength combined with activity, virility of constitution, with what is called "good heart," versatility and extraordinary activity for his size and weight—these are characteristics that have impressed themselves for all time on all who have had to do with him.

When these horses arrive in England, they come to us raw and rough to a degree, unkempt, ragged and mere caricatures of horses. We may pass over the time they spend in the large stock-yards, say, of Illinois, and introduce ourselves to them as they are first met on the transport which has brought them to the English port of disembarkation.

The loss in crossing has been reduced to a minimum. Such minimum loss has been made possible through the employment of painstaking, conscientious and intelligent individuals in charge, judicious feeding to suit the unnatural conditions and the observance of sanitary and hygienic conditions. The results in such cases have been splendid. Take a recent example which came within the personal experience of the writer. A ship arrived from a port in the United States, having occupied about 20 days on the voyage. She had sailed with 1,270 animals, including nearly 1,000 mules, and some very bad weather had been experienced. Only one animal was lost on the voyage, through a sudden seizure which could not be combatted. Let us, for example's sake, take note of these 1,269 animals, for they are typical of the war horse in the rough state, before the horse-masters of the Remount Service have "ironed" them out for their work in France.

A Typical Ship-load

She is a big ship, and her length, except for the interval occupied for her engines and boilers, is used to accommodate the live cargo. The great thing is that she has come safely through danger zones and that she is at last alongside the berth at her destination with the welcome aliens ready for immediate disembarkation. There is no time lost. "You can begin to unload now," says the naval officer to the remount officer, and the latter's men are on board and leading off the horses and mules in less time than it takes to write this. The ship has been about 20 days on the journey and bad weather has been experienced, necessitating the closing down of hatches. Moreover, the cleaning out has had to be carried out under difficulties which have grown more formidable as the voyage has lengthened. Below decks the atmosphere is heavy and unhealthy, and the fumes of the disinfectants mingle with ammonia gases. The horses are obviously used to what they have helped to create and their keenness and alertness show that they have suffered no more than temporary inconvenience. They seem to know that something unusual is going to happen. There is no motion of the ship; the engines have ceased to throb, and the movements of the animals in their narrow stalls or pens seem more insistent. They know as well as we know that they are going to emerge from their imprisonment into the sweet, fresh air and



The same Horse as in the upper picture, clipped, shod and partly broken

the blinding light of day. The horses know. The mules are distrustful, because it is their one thought and principle in life to be suspicious and apprehensive. They fear more trouble.

So, out of the unsalubrious, gas-laden air and the forbidding gloom of the decks below stairs the first of the horses come quietly and with marked docility down the sloping "brows," or gangways, on to a foreign soil. They blink in the sunshine, shake their heads and neglected manes, and quietly submit to the first requirements of their new military existence. Some are sullen and soberly matter-of-fact, seemingly devoid of all excitement and emotions of any kind; some are nervous and distraught, wild-eyed and betraying fear, as if they cannot understand the violent upheavals that have occurred in their usually uneventful existences. These latter snort like the ancient war horses were supposed to snort and breathe fire on the threshold

Continued on Page 20

NIGHT ARRIVAL AT A DEPOT—VETERINARY EXAMINATION

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

BRANDON CONVENTION CALL

The 15th annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held in Brandon, January 9, 10 and 11, 1918. Registration of delegates will begin at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th, and the convention proper will open for business at 10.30 on that day.

Every local association is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members or fraction thereof. They will be entitled to all privileges of the convention and to vote on all questions. Associate delegates may also be sent who will have all privileges except introducing motions and voting.

As in former years arrangements are being made for a very complete program. Questions of vital interest to the rural population and to the country generally will be discussed. Important resolutions from district and local associations will be dealt with. No effort will be spared to make this "farmers' parliament" for 1918 an outstanding success. Much depends on there being a large attendance of delegates who will carry to every corner of the province the inspiration and the encouragement of the convention. Let every branch be fully represented. If you have never thought about coming before, come this year and you will not regret it.

Arrangements are being made with railways for convention rates for all delegates. Fares of accredited voting delegates will be pooled. Each delegate gets from the railway with his ticket to Brandon a standard certificate. This he is requested to present to the secretary with his credentials when he registers on the first day of the convention.

N.B.—Make sure to get standard certificate when purchasing ticket to Brandon. If travelling over more than one railway get standard certificate from each. Each delegate should have his credentials made out and signed before leaving home.

Come and make the 1918 convention the best yet.

W. R. WOOD,
Secretary.

THE DEMAND OF THE YEAR

"New occasions teach new duties." New conditions demand new thinking. The thoughts of our fathers may point us the direction for our feet, may have laid for us the foundation, but it remained for us to think out to their present day applications and their present day consequences the principles which the past has established.

The human mind must not allow itself to be cramped and circumscribed by materialism. The foe our Empire fights today should for many millenniums be the world's object lesson on the issues of the materialistic vision of life. Our soldiers who have given their all have given it because they had a vision of a time and a kingdom in which men should not be ruled by the tyranny of emperors nor by the tyranny of the things amid which men live, a kingdom in which the human spirit should be free to realize itself in the full liberty of the Sons of God.

We of the Grain Growers' movement believe in the dominance of mind and spirit over matter and form. We are assailed as all men are assailed by the temptation to live for the lower self and the things it may grasp. But we are individually and collectively seeking to combat that spirit. We are seeking to exalt to full regnancy in our community life the ideals of fairness and helpfulness and consideration of the common good. We believe that the community life must be such as shall give scope for the cultivation of the things that are more excellent, the finer qualities, the nobler virtues, the best capabilities of the individual and the family in order to have the fullest development of national and world life.

Hence it should be our conscious and purposed expectation to begin early this new year as a local group to exert some influence, to do some work, to hold some meetings before spring with these ends in view. If our Empire's trial is not to be in vain we must do our part locally now and in days to come to make our community an efficient unit in that coming world democracy for which so many have laid down their lives. And one of the instruments for the realizing of the ideal is the local branch of the Grain Gowers' Association.

W. R. W.

FORREST ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Forrest G.G.A. was held in the hall at Forrest on December 13. The day was very cold but we had a record turn-out, about 75 of our members being present. Interesting reports were submitted by the Ladies' Auxiliary, the auditors and secretary-treasurer. The members generally were keenly interested in the reports and considerable discussion followed as to the best methods to adopt for 1918. Many felt that since our business has become so extensive, new methods would have to be adopted in the financing of it. Two methods were suggested, first, the forming of a co-operative association; second, our members giving personal notes to be held by the bank as collateral security. But time was limited and the discussion of this was left over until our next meeting. Officers for 1918 were elected as follows: President, J. M. Allan; vice-president, Jno. Webster; secretary-treasurer, D. G. McKenzie; auditor, H. H. Leybourne; directors, Messrs. W. Ledingham, Alex. Anderson, A. Rogers, T. Miller, A. B. Hamilton and W. E. Hutchison. Delegates were also appointed to the convention in Brandon, in January.

W. I. Smale, of Brandon, spoke at some length on food production. He showed very clearly the seriousness of the food situation and cited many reasons why everything should be done to increase the production of foodstuffs

This brought our meeting to a close. While the year 1917 was a good one, the determination was freely expressed that the year 1918 would be a better one. The secretary-treasurer's report follows:—"In presenting to you our fourth annual report of the secretary-treasurer for the Forrest G.G.A. for 1917, I take pleasure in announcing that the year just closing has been well maintained and the necessity of more complete organization is being more generally realized by the farmers as the benefits derived thereby are becoming more and more manifest.

Our membership has increased from 119 in 1916, to 139 in 1917. Twelve regular meetings were held and two special meetings. Great credit is due the Ladies' Auxiliary for the work accomplished by them and for their able assistance in all social affairs, and the favorable sentiment they have helped to create in our community.

From a financial standpoint the year has been very successful. The business of our branch has increased from about $13,000 in 1916, to $31,339 in 1917. The chief commodities handled were as follows:—

No. of Cars	Commodity	Value
5	Seed Wheat	$11,384.15
8	Souris Coal	1,393.49
9	Lump Taber	2,760.50
5	Stove Taber	1,151.35
2	Hard Coal	1,010.85
4	Flour and Feed	4,232.50
2	Fence Posts	435.20
2	Cord Wood	147.50
1	Apples	967.60
1	Twine	7,186.60
	Quantity Fish	129.40
	Seed Corn and Formaline	
1	Scrap Iron	320.25
Total of 40 cars		$31,099.39

The saving to our members was upwards of $2,000 or $18 to $20 per farmer—surely a good return on a $1.50 investment. It goes far to show what we can accomplish by organizing and co-operating with each other for the necessary commodities. Much still remains to be done if we are to attain in at least some degree the full benefits of organization. Little has been done to improve ourselves intellectually and socially and we hope that plans and methods may today be suggested whereby we may in the coming year learn to educate ourselves more fully on the economic and social problems affecting rural life, so as to prepare us to take such part in public life as is due the profession of agriculture.

D. G. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

BRANDON DIST. GRAIN GROWERS

The fourth annual meeting of the Brandon District G.G.A. was held in Brandon on December 5. Owing to trains from the West being eight hours late the attendance was not so good as we had hoped for. However, those present showed great interest in the discussions and the general atmosphere of the convention was such as augurs well for the success of the Grain Growers' movement in the Brandon district. Interesting reports of the year's activities were submitted from the following branches: Little Souris, Brandon Hills, Kemnay, Manson, Oak Lake, Virden, Beresford and Forrest. John Kennedy, Winnipeg, gave a very interesting address on the work of the farmers' organization and pointed out very clearly why every farmer should be a member of the G.G.A.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. M. Allen, Forrest; vice-president, Peter McDonald, Virden; secretary-treasurer, D. G. McKenzie; district director, Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake.

The following resolutions were passed and ordered sent in to the Central association:

Moved by Mr. Dayton and Mr. McLenash—That in the opinion of this meeting, the annual membership fee of the G.G.A. should be raised to two dollars. One dollar and twenty-five cents to go to the Central office, twenty-five cents to the district office and fifty cents to the local association.

Moved by E. P. Rose and Jno. Lowes—That our Central association take up with the government the question of organizing the available labor in the West and compelling the alien labor to work at a just wage.

Dist. Sec.
D. G. McKENZIE,

OAK LAKE GRAIN GROWERS

The Grain Growers of Oak Lake held their annual meeting in Cameron Hall, on December 15, when there was a splendid turn-out. Mr. Smale, of Brandon, was present and gave a splendid talk on hog production, which was well received. We were also privileged to hear Miss Kelso and Mrs. Irwin, of Brandon, who came to speak to the Home Economics Society. We then finished our business which showed we had done over $6,000 worth of business for the year. We had a balance of $25 on hand which was voted to the Halifax Relief. We also took up a collection at the close of the meeting when we got $113, making a total of $138 to be sent to Halifax. The following members contributed: N. Bannister, $10; R. Montgomery, $10; Jas. Milne, $10; H. Walton, $5.00; R. Romberg, $5.00; H. Wisner, $5.00; E. Young, $5.00; J. McDonald, $5.00; G. Spencer, $5.00; Jas. Goodwin, $5.00; Walter Forest, $5.00; J. G. Tolton, $5.00; J. Scott, $5.00; G. Gordon, $5.00; T. J. Smith, $5.00; F. Fawkes, $5.00; R. L. Lang, $5.00; W. R. Smith, $5.00; R. Bailey, $5.00; Jno. Little, $3.00. A good many of our members had already contributed.

GEO. GORDON,
Secretary.

PROVENCHER DISTRICT MEETING

The above meeting was held in Winnipeg on December 13. The minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. Report of committee to interview the department of immigration and colonization adopted as read.

The following resolutions were passed:

That this convention places itself on record as being of the opinion that the market and price of hogs be guaranteed so as to insure that farmers raising the same (at the request of the government) suffer no monetary loss owing to flooding of the market or to embargoes, etc.

That whereas, telephone service in a farming community is an advantage and almost a necessity; and whereas the Manitoba government telephone system is the one most in general use; therefore be it resolved that this convention places itself on record as recommending that the Manitoba government adopt continuous service at each of its exchanges as soon as the total number of subscribers reach 100, without petition from said subscribers. Further that all party lines be limited to accommodate not more than a maximum of 10 subscribers.

Moved by Geo. Johnston and D. Edwards—That T. C. Buckland act as director for Provencher on the Central board—carried.

C. L. Stoney of Morris was elected president; Jno. Davies of Otterburne as vice-president; and T. C. Buckland as secretary of the Provencher District Association.

T. C. BUCKLAND,
Secretary.

SEED GRAIN

Farmers having seed grain for sale and farmers desiring to purchase seed grain would do well to drop a line to the Central office which will be glad to act as intermediary in bringing buyers and sellers together. We have at the moment of writing an inquiry for a considerable quantity of seed oats and barley. Farmers in a position to meet this need would do well to notify us early. The development of this kind of co-operative exchange is one of the things for which we stand as a movement and the Central office exists to render it all the help possible. If you want seed, and do not know where to get it, or if you have seed to dispose of, write today.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LOCALS

The secretary of the Oakburn G.G.A. sent in the following resolution passed at a recent meeting of their branch—

Moved and seconded by Messrs. W. B. Martin and Duncan Menzies.

That this association feels that one director is not capable of handling the district of Marquette properly owing to its size and shape. Therefore be it resolved, that we appoint two directors to represent Marquette district instead of one as formerly.

JAMES HALLIDAY,
Sec.-Treas.
Oakburn, G.G.A.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Pierson branch held on December 15, said resolution to be forwarded to the Central to be brought up at the Brandon convention:—

We, the Grain Growers of Pierson, petition the Central committee to ask the legislature to abolish the office of weed inspector as the enforcement of the Noxious Weeds Act has been a complete failure and a large sum of money spent annually without any benefit, and that the council have the power to destroy the noxious weeds on vacant lands.

R. G. CRAVEN,
Secretary.

The following resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Portage la Prairie branch held on December 22 at Portage la Prairie—

Resolved, that we, the members of the Portage branch of the Man. G.G.A. endorse the hog production scheme as oulined by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to make the matter a success.

W. F. MILLER,
Secretary.

"There is no place in the new democracy for the barriers which wealth and a titled class seek to erect between the citizens of a common country. Class distinctions and the worship of the golden calf are foreign to the interests of a true democracy."—Selected.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PATRIOTIC ACRE APPEAL

The recent appeal for the Patriotic Acre Fund has already met with a hearty response, quite a number of substantial contributions having been turned in to the Central office since the circular was issued. These contributions have ranged between $10 and $100. We have no wish to discriminate in these cases. The widow's mite was at least equal to the rich man's gift, and we would therefore say "Honor to whom honor is due."

The generosity and patriotism of the farmers of Saskatchewan enabled us to build up an enormous fund, which in all probability, has contributed more to the ultimate defeat of the enemy than we shall ever know, and the large number of farmers whose promises are still outstanding have an opportunity of striking another effective and much needed blow for freedom.

We are now, apparently, at the most crucial stage of the great struggle. The defection of Russia and Roumania have enormously increased the burden resting on the allied nations, and at the same time have enormously increased the danger to which our men are exposed. Thousands of men are being transported by the enemy to the western front, and the allied armies are urgently in need of all the help they can get in order to hold the line intact until the American troops are ready to throw their full force into the field. We often sing in these days,

"God save our splendid men!
Send them safe home again."

and there is no quicker or surer way to bring them safe back to the homes they have left than to send them all the help they need.

We are assured by the minister of militia that our farmers are not to be conscripted for military service. There is therefore all the more need that they should give of their substance to the great cause of freedom, and in order to secure the great victory to which we are all looking forward. We therefore commend this fund to the support of those whose promises are still unfulfilled. There are some whose circumstances have changed since signing the forms, and who, owing to crop failure, or in some cases to personal enlistment in the army, cannot be expected to redeem their forms. These cases we have no desire to press. Where, however, there is no such impediment we would urge that every form on our files should be redeemed. Strike a blow for Victory, and strike now.

FARMERS OFFER SERVICES

A splendid and unusual instance of patriotism has just been brought to the notice of the Central office, and one which is deserving of publicity through this page.

On November 3, the following letter was addressed to the deputy minister of militia, at Ottawa, by B. F. Holden, of Indian Head, Sask., viz.:—

"I write to enquire if the department of militia would accept the services of about 20 or 25 men (over military age) between 35 and 55 years from now until March 1. We are farmers who could do transport work or bush work without any training, and would be willing to pay our own transportation, and work without any remuneration, but would want to be back in time to put in the seed in the Spring. We have just finished threshing and will have all our grain marketed in a few days. Most of us have boys at the front, and we are willing to do what we can if the time is not too short."

A copy of this letter was sent to the Central office by the military authorities in the hope that the association might be able to render some assistance.

The Central secretary communicated with Mr. Holden making some suggestions as to how they might render good service to the nation, and he rightly characterised the offer as "one of the truly bright spots in the clouded horizon of the discussions, criticism, subterfuge and objection to military service."

This letter from the Central office brought from Mr. Holden a reply which showed that these splendid men of Indian Head are more strongly patriotic even than appeared at first sight. It now appears that their intention was to offer their services entirely without pay for transport or other work overseas and to pay the entire cost of their transportation in addition. So sure were they, apparently, that the military authorities could make use of their services that they had already arranged to hire help to look after their farm stock until spring. Their sole object was to do what they could during the winter months, while they were not engaged in production, to help to win the war. Moreover, some of these men have invested as much as $10,000 in Victory bonds.

It is much to be regretted that this splendid offer cannot be accepted by the military authorities, owing partly to the shortage of ships for overseas transportation, but chiefly to the fact that they cannot make use of men unless attached to some particular unit. There is also the further fact that the authorities employ soldiers in transportation work who have been wounded and are no longer fit for trench duty. Their greatest need is for men in the trenches.

CONVENTION OF DISTRICT No. 11

One of the best conventions ever held in District 11, took place at North Battleford on December 4 and 5 in the Lecture Hall of the public Library. Fifty-four delegates and visitors registered, which was a real good attendance considering the very cold weather for the farmers who had to drive in, and the unsuitable train service for that day on the Prince Albert branch of railway. The interest and intelligence displayed by the delegates was above the ordinary, and there were always more than enough speakers to discuss the subjects dealt with from every angle so that the convention could give an intelligent vote. Very serious questions came up for consideration, but at times the delegates were convulsed with laughter at the witticisms of speakers who almost invariably came from the "West coast of Ireland."

We had with us J. B. Musselman, Central Secretary; H. H. McKinney, Superintendent of the Organization Department; Mrs. McNaughton, President of the Women's Section; and Mrs. Blades, Director. C. C. Davies, District Director, occupied the chair in his usual able manner.

Methods of Organization

After a short opening address by the chairman, a resolution committee of three was elected, viz. Messrs. Black, Saell and Hennessy. A discussion on organization was lead by P. M. McCaffery, in which he outlined a new plan for getting new members. He suggested the election of an organization board in place of the old sub-organizers, and that arrangements be made for a complete canvass of the district in every local, several of the members having a part of the district alloted to them. A long discussion followed in the course of which some of the sub-organizers gave their reports and experiences. These were D. Japp, G. Truscott and J. H. Wesen. A long discussion on co-operative trading was ably led by Mr. Rackham, of Lloydminster, this afterwards being taken up by Mr. Musselman, in which he answered a number of questions regarding the trading of the Central. Amongst other things he told of the different system now in operation at the Central. Instead of having assistants, there is now a head over each department who is expert in that particular line of business. This cannot help but make our trading department more efficient. At this point Mr. Henderson, Mayor of North Battleford, came in and gave the delegates a short address of welcome.

The first evening session opened with an address by Mrs. Blades, Director in district 11 of the Women's Section. The women's work of the association in district 11, is at present rather behind that of the other districts, and a special effort is being made to bring it up to the standard. The next address was by Mrs. McNaughton, President of the Women's Section. The delegates always expect from Mrs. McNaughton a good sound common sense talk, and in the two addresses that she delivered during the convention they were not disappointed. Her way of making witty remarks, makes her talks really entertaining as well as instructive, and usually helps to drive home the point she wishes to make. Three of her outstanding remarks were as follows: "You have helped to give women the franchise, help in the educational work so that they may use it intelligently." "What we do for the children the year 1935 will show." "What is our association doing for the teen age boys and girls?" The latter brought out a very interesting discussion. The next address was by Mr. Rayner, B.S.A., of the Department of Agriculture, on Production improved through co-operative effort, in which he went through the history of the co-operative movement for the past twelve years, and the future development of the same.

Thomas Sales of the Central Executive, an old time Director of District 11, was billed to be with us, but was kept away owing to illness and at this point the following resolution was passed: "We, the members of the S.G.G.A. in District 11, in convention assembled, regret that Mr. Sales is unable to be with us through illness, and that our sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery be sent to him tonight by wire." The second morning session was taken up with resolutions, and an interesting explanation by Mr. Musselman of the attitude of the Canadian Council of Agriculture regarding the fixing of the price of wheat. The second afternoon session was opened by Mr. Wertz, Secretary of the Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., on The History and Progress of the Association. At this point Mr. Ball, of Cosy Nook, made the delegates acquainted with the distressing case of one of our members in this district, whose mother was attending a woman at child-birth, and had the misfortune to lose her case. She was charged with manslaughter and honorably acquitted, but the case has financially disabled our member and it was thought that something should be done; $44 was at once contributed, and the following resolution pased: "That this Convention of District 11, do urge upon every branch in District 11, to be responsible for the sum of 50 cents per member, to Central Office, to help defray the legal expenses incurred in the defence which resulted in the acquittal at the Supreme Court at Battleford, of Mrs. Legg, mother of one of our members, and that the Central be given power to dispense the sum so collected. (Secretaries in District 11, please accept this as no further intimation will be given).

Mr. H. H. McKinney, Superintendent of Organization, next gave an address on "Our Objective and How to Attain It," in which he presented some of his plans for increasing our membership, and generally improving our association as a school of thought. Mr. McKinney commended himself to all the delegates by his very real sincerity and great enthusiasm for our work. The following are some of his best thoughts: "Enthusiasm is based on knowledge"; "Our association occupies a position of practical righteousness"; "What is the use of our knowledge without power of expression"; and "The high ideals of our association are good for Canada and Democracy." Mrs. McNanghton gave her second address on Medical aid for women, Home Canning, The domestic labor problem, and Patriotic work. Mr. Musselman then then gave the closing address of the convention, on the Farmers' National platform, and in his usual style which needs no comment here, he outlined numbers of questions as food for thought, on our future fiscal policy, economic problems, and real democracy. The following are some of his remarks: "Do not appeal to prejudice, suggest remedies when you find fault with a system"; "The tariff allows the carrying on of unnatural industries"; "Protection breeds inefficiency and is a costly revenue getter"; "Protection is one of peace-time's wars, and the cause of all wars is man's desire to exploit his fellow men"; "Tariffs are not compatible with each other. Free trade must come to pass or all other reforms fail." "There is one thing more important than the winning of the war, and that is the winning of what we are fighting for." "In educating the masses we must develop individual responsibility for collective enterprize." "Family-life is true co-operation, and must be developed more in public life." "Education is not received in the school. The brain is developed, and the foundation is laid for the practical knowledge which comes later and is the real education."

Resolution Passed

The following were chosen as an organization committee: Messrs. Dacies, Wesson, Japp, Rackham, McCaffery.

The following resolution was then passed: We, the delegates of district 11 of the S.G.G.A. desire to place on record our appreciation of the courtesy of the North Battleford City in placing at our disposal the commodious library building and also to Mr. Rayner and Mr. Wertz for their able and helpful addresses. One of the most successful conventions ever held in this district then came to a close, with the singing of the National Anthem. The following is a list of the resolutions: passed:

1. Resolved that an organization board of six members besides the district secretary and the director be elected for this district, to take the place of the sub-organizers formerly elected.

2. Resolved that we in district 11 being pleased with the success of the Grain Growers' Sunday, are in favor of making it an annual event.

3. Resolved that we in district 11 are of the firm opinion that the Canadian Council of Agriculture should at once take steps to meet the Federal Government and fix a minimum price for 1918 wheat.

4. Resolved that this convention wishes to emphasize the destruction and waste brought about through mice during the past two seasons. The binder twine at present on the market is not satisfactory and a remedy should be forthcoming to treat the twine and make it immune from these pests.

5. Resolved that this convention petition the government to amend the Soldiers' Settlement Act, in such a way that the returned soldier may secure the grant of land in any locality he may wish to live in, providing there is agricultural land available.

6. Whereas the fee of 50 cents per member is insufficient to carry on the organization and educational work of the association, therefore be it resolved that the yearly membership fee to the central be increased..

7. Whereas the principle of co-operative cold storage undertaking of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd. to provide public cold storage in various centres in Saskatchewan for the conservation of perishable food products is an important step in the right direction in the interests of producers and the people of our land as a whole. Be it resolved that the delegates of this convention hereby endorse this cold storage scheme, and heartily recommend the same for the consideration and support of the members of our various grain growers associations and farmers generally throughout the province.

8. Whereas the residents of Saskatchewan are being deluged with liquor price lists, which is considered undesirable, therefore, be it resolved that the postmaster-general be asked to deny liquor houses the use of the mails for soliciting business, and further, that we urge upon the provincial government the urgent need for the passing of such legislation as shall absolutely prohibit the manufacture and importation of liquor in this province.

Continued on Page 27

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Have water on your own farm.
In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means $1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

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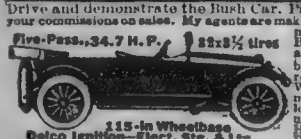

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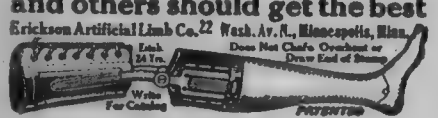

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FORMED

The following communication has been received from P. McKenna, acting-secretary of Hanna Local:—At the annual meeting of the U.F.A. held on December 15, there was a large attendance, not only of members, but also visitors. After trying for a number of years, I think I can at last safely say that Hanna Local has made a success that is going to be permanent. They have got a pushful and engaging President who understands the object and aims of the association, and convinces the farmers that it is their duty and interest to become members and begin to use their own brains in helping to solve the difficulties that have heretofore confronted farmers as a class.

At first it was almost impossible to get a member to say anything except monosyllables, now there are quite a few ready to speak and debate any subject that comes up very creditably. In fact if a stranger did not know them he would take them for M.P's. At the meetings during the summer municipal affairs have been discussed several times, fixing food prices, forming a co-operative association, and many other things relating to good government.

A district co-operative association was formed of the U.F.A. locals tributary to Hanna, on December 6. It has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000, and has very wide powers. However, at first the work will likely be confined to shipping stock co-operatively and buying in carlots. We intend not to forget the slogan, Educate, Organize, Co-operate.

I am enclosing remaining dues for 1917, viz.: $16.

I almost forgot to etate that a full representation of this local have been elected at the annual meeting to represent Hanna at the Calgary annual convention.

We hear from the McCafferty local of the U.F.W.A., which apparently includes the Men's local, that the ladies recently held a sale of small articles to raise funds for the Red Cross and hoped thereby to raise $50.00. To the delight of all the members the proceeds of the sale amounted to $215.00. They add the remark that those journals that were ready to affirm that the Uuited Farmers' and Farm Women of Alberta were lacking in patriotism were wide of the mark.

The following report has come to hand from H. H. Benner, secretary of the Vanesti Local Union No. 761: As Mr. Spencer, district organizer, probably notified you ere this, we formed a local of the U.F.A. here on December 3, and now have a membership of 12. Following Mr. Spencer's suggestion, we made the membership fee $2.00, half of which is to be sent to the head office. I enclose money order for $12. Mr. Spencer was of the opinion too, seeing we had organized so near the end of the year, that these dues might entitle us to the privilege of sending a delegate to Calgary at the next convention.

A special meeting of the Leduc Local U.F.A. was held in the Town Hall, at 1.30 p.m. Saturday, 8th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the annual convention of the U.F.A. to be held in the First Baptist Church, Calgary, from January 22 to 25. W. Lindsay occupied the chair. It was decided to send 40 delegates, the secretary, Wm. Bolton, being instructed to get into communication with some of the leading members who were absent owing to the disagreeable weather, to obtain their consent to form part of the delegation.

EGG MARKETING SERVICE REPORT

The Egg Marketing Service opened a receiving, candling and grading warehouse in Calgary the first week in June, 1917. During the month of June, shipments of eggs were received from the following points in Alberta:—Nanton, Consort, Cayley, Blackie, High River, Carstairs, Three Hills, Aldersyde and Parkland. During the month of July, shipments were received from the following additional points:—Langdon, Jenner, Seven Persons. In August these additional points were added to the list:—Dalemead, Namaka, Gadsby, Brant and Cheadle. In September one point was added:—Hespero. In October four points were added:—Cluny, Sylvan Lake, Sunnyslope and Eckville. A number of other points have since asked for the privilege of utilizing the service, but no shipments of eggs have been received owing to the complete falling off of production.

From the beginning, the principal of quality payment has been strictly adhered to. The eggs upon receipt are graded according to the Canadian standards and returns are made to the farmers on a basis of two grades, making the division during the greater part of the time between No. Ones and No. Twos.

In nearly all cases shipping arrangements at the various country points were made by a special egg marketing committee, appointed by one of the strongest local farmers' organizations. Organizations of several kinds have taken advantage of the egg marketing service. These include U.F.A. local associations, farmers' co-operative stores, women's institutes, United Farm Women's associations, agricultural societies and a few regularly formed poultry marketing associations.

A total of 435 cases have been received and marketed, representing 175 shipments. For these $3,849.54 has been returned to the country, netting the shippers an average of 29.5c. per doz. and the farmers 28.5c. per doz. In all cases shippers received a commission of one cent per dozen or 30 cents per case for handling. The eggs are carefully candled and graded immediately they arrive at the grading warehouse. They are then carefully packed in clean new light cases with new fillers and offered to the trade for sale. All interested produce buyers are invited to make bids. The eggs are sold to the highest bidder. In instances when out-of-the-province buyers quote the same as that quoted by local buyers preference is given the local dealers.

FARMERS NOT EXEMPTED

N. Huseby, secretary of Maple Leaf Local writes:

"We still manage to stay alive in this local. We held our annual meeting on December 1, which showed us a membership of 24 with which to begin the coming year, the best we have had for some years. We have all been busy preparing for next year's crop, but will now have more time for U.F.A. work, as outside work is over for some time.

"At our last meeting the members were all in favor of lodging a complaint against the action of the military tribunal and against the conscription of bona fide farmers. Not one farmer has been granted a total exemption in this district. The Medicine Hat tribunal either disallow a claim or exempt us until men in Class 2 are called out by proclamation. This means that thousands of acres of land will not be seeded next year, and as food is as necessary as men, the government should not deplete this country of skilled farmers and farm laborers. We do not believe that farmers as a class should be exempted, but steps should be taken so as not to leave any land uncropped next year."

Burns Local No. 616 expects to send three delegates to the convention, one woman and two men. The local endorsed a resolution recently passed by Hanna Local No. 536, fixing the price of all manufactured goods entering into the production of foodstuffs. At a dance recently held in aid of the Y.M.C.A. Military Branch, the proceeds were $23.45.

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Residence at 295 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Bishopric Stucco Board used on all interior and exterior walls.

Residences of the better type, as well as those in whose construction cost is a first consideration, are being built to advantage with

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

As a background for Stucco for outside walls, and for plaster on inside walls, **Bishopric Stucco Board** is not only the **cheapest**—it is the **best.**

All dampness is excluded by the thick layer of Asphalt-Mastic which forms its body, the Stucco or Plaster is permanently held by the dovetailed lath—while the sized fibre-board holds the material firmly together and acts as an additional heat insulator. The result is a house that is wonderfully warm, dry and comfortable — substantial looking and durable — surprisingly economical—and never in need of paint.

Write for sample of **Bishopric Stucco Board** and particulars of its use and cost.

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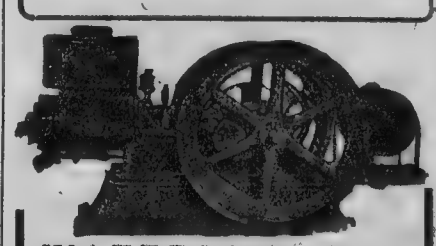

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2	Horse Power	$52.75	With Magneto	$63.75
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9	Horse Power	$275.50	With Magneto	$292.50

Mounted on Skids.

The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes 1½ to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

Write to-day for full information

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Limited - WINNIPEG

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TREES
By the Government of Canada

About 7,000,000 Will Go Out This Spring

Superintendent's Residence on Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1905

Increase the value of Your Farm and make it more homelike by planting Trees

Same Place in 1914

ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure, **FREE OF CHARGE,** enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt around his farm buildings and garden. Over thirty-three thousand successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution. Already over 38,000,000 trees have been given away **FREE.**

ALL APPLICATIONS for trees to plant in 1919 must be received **BEFORE** March 1st, 1918.
A limited number of **EVERGREENS** is available for delivery this spring under special conditions.
Evergreens grown in the Nursery have thriven well in all parts of the Canadian West in the past ten years, proving their suitability for prairie planting.

All Applications and Inquiries should be Addressed to

Norman M. Ross, Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

Write For Bulletins on Tree Planting

HYDRATED LIME Saves Time and Money

LION BRAND HYDRATED LIME

For:—
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—NO WASTE, Every pound is Guaranteed
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From one to six weeks—according to weather conditions—is required to reduce (or slack) lump lime into the putty state by mixing it with water in a mortar box or mortar bed of sand. This often causes delays, or introduces the dangerous alternative of using partially slacked lime in the most important parts of construction work.

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is a uniform product, manufactured by processes which remove impurities and the physical defects developed in kiln practice. Every pound and ounce of it is useful and active in every possible mixture in which it can be used. Every useful property of the original line from which it was manufactured is present in the Hydrated Product.

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The addition of a small percentage of **"Lion Brand" Hydrated Lime**—say ten pounds to each bag of cement—gives greater strength; lubricates the mass; increases the density and uniformity; waterproofs, by filling up all the voids, and makes a smooth finish job.

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"Lion Brand" Hydrated Lime makes a smooth, plastic, easily worked putty, that will produce a clean white wall, free from pits, blisters, fire or chip cracks.

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Mortar made from **"Lion Brand" Hydrated Lime** is much higher in tensol strength than lump lime mortar because it contains no inert matter—it is all pure lime.

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East West North South

Wherever the hum of the threshing machine is heard, there the

Garden City Feeder

Has been doing its bit towards the success of the Allies, by eliminating the troubles of threshermen and **conserving** the grain of the growers.

A **small** machine, but a **giant** in usefulness and ability to lighten the burden of the farmer, as is proved by the universal satisfaction which it gives, and the ever increasing and insistent demand by the grain growers that the machine which does their threshing **must** be equipped with a **Garden City Feeder.**

We thank the Farmers of Canada for the patronage bestowed upon us, and shall continue to do our utmost to give you the **best possible service** and **value in full** for every dollar expended for our machine.

Wishing you a HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR, We are respectfully yours,

The Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd.
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One Man Alone Pulls Big Stumps

With the Mighty

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ONE-MAN Stump Puller

Here's the Puller that you and thousands of others have long been waiting for. Ten thousand now in use. Letters from everywhere tell of sensational results. Pronounced a big success by Government Officials, University Experts and Land Clearing Contractors. Pulls ordinary run of stumps or trees out of the soil so easy—it's almost play.

One man can clear an acre a day—costs about 4c a stump. Think of clearing land so cheaply. Think of pulling all your stumps by hand—and alone—no horses or extra help required—a stump every 3 or 4 minutes. It's true, every word of it.

The Kirstin is

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The Kirstin Pullers are remarkably easy to get into the field and easy to handle among the stumps, too. They do the work—where horses can't go. They do it cheap and stand up under hard usage, under all conditions.

Get all the FACTS. Learn about our Liberal Offer—our Actual 30 Days' Free Trial—3 Years' Guarantee, etc.

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We call this an Actual 30 Days' Free Trial, because no matter when you order or when your Puller arrives, you can actually use it for 30 days before you decide to keep it.

If the Puller doesn't please you in every way—if it doesn't do the work satisfactorily and economically—it can be returned at our expense and every cent of your money will be refunded. In addition to this wonderful free trial offer we give you

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If you like you can order on a No-Money-in-Advance Plan—Pay Cash and get discount—$10.00 Deposit Plan—or on the installment Plan, which gives you 6 months TO PAY. No other offers so liberal.

Now send for Free Book and read about the wonderful KIRSTIN Puller with the Single, Double, Triple Power Features. Any man would rather have a KIRSTIN with its money-saving and time-saving superiorities, than an ordinary puller. Get our Special Low Prices, Terms, etc., without delay.

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Read how farmers make $240.00 net profits on one acre, the first year. How others make $300 to $500 from a few acres of newly cleared land. Increases of 50 to 100 per cent land valuation are not unusual. The book is filled with letters telling all about it.

Book also gives full particulars of Kirstin Free Land Clearing Service—worth many dollars to any farmer. Contains pictures and describes all sizes and types of Kirstin Pullers—One-Man and Horse-Power Pullers. (82)

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

What Should an Engine Weigh?

Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and flywheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

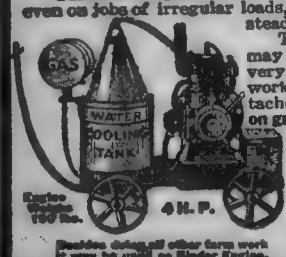
Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H. P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power

4 H. P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H. P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.
8 H. P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H. P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.



The 4 H. P. and the 8 H. P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H. P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H. P. on hay balers. All engines over 4 H. P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

Cushman Motor Works

Dept. D., Winnipeg, Man.

Before Buying Any Engine
Ask These Questions

How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why?

Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

Kitchener and Bobs

Continued from Page 7

It will be remembered that in the year 1911 Mr. Wheeler captured the world's first prize for Marquis wheat and has captured the world's prize four times since that for Marquis wheat, so that he stands as the first Marquis wheat grower in the world. Nevertheless, he was not satisfied with Marquis wheat on account of the date of ripening. As soon as he had developed Red Bobs wheat, he set about comparing the two. In 1912 he sowed Marquis and Red Bobs on plots side by side on old land on the 22nd day of May. The Red Bobs was ripe and was cut ten days earlier than the Marquis and turned out a beautiful sample. An early frost caught the Marquis and it was frozen black. From the plot of Red Bobs Mr. Wheeler had two rack loads from the two acres, and they threshed out 30 bushels per load. Never before in his experience has he found wheat to thresh out so much per rack load. The straw was very short that year, and he said he expected to get 10 or 12 bushels per load, and was greatly surprised when he found it was actually 30.

Every year Mr. Wheeler has been making further tests of his Red Bobs wheat and has never given it any publicity whatever. He intended and determined to test it so thoroughly and so completely that there could be no doubt about its quality. In the year 1915 Mr. Wheeler sowed Red Bobs wheat in the first week of June on old land that was used for summerfallow. Even under these conditions his Red Bobs wheat ripened well and threshed out 28 bushels to the acre.

Ten Days Earlier Than Marquis

Mr. Wheeler, in 1917, had six acres of Red Bobs and is placing it on the market for the first time. He believes it is the ideal wheat for Western Canada, and that it will save millions of dollars to the grain growers of this country. From his own experience he finds that it ripens on the average from one week to ten days earlier than Marquis and has the deep Red Fife color. On account of its early ripening, Mr. Wheeler points out that it will escape the greater part of the early frost and rust, as neither frost nor rust often come as early as the ripening date of Red Bobs wheat when it is sown in any reasonable time. The straw of Red Bobs is exceptionally strong and the heads are very upright. The head is remarkable for its length and compactness and the manner in which it is filled from top to bottom. There is no wheat grown in Canada except Kitchener comparable to it in this respect.

The only time Mr. Wheeler has exhibited Red Bobs was at the International Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Illinois, in 1917. He sent a sheaf of his best strain Supreme, and it won the International sweepstakes. This sheaf comprised remarkably fine heads with 10 to 12 rows of spikelets, containing from four to six grains to the spikelet. It was superior to any sheaf of any other kind of wheat that was exhibited at the world's fair.

In 1913 Mr. Wheeler lost his entire crop by hail. A few days after the storm, as he was examining his plot, he found that his Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat were the only ones that stood up at all. From each of these plots he found a few heads that ripened and gave him some seed for the following year. In his experiments Mr. Wheeler has found that Red Bobs has not only other qualifications superior to Marquis, but that it is a considerably heavier yielder as well.

It is estimated that the loss from rust to the wheat crop of 1916 in Western Canada was at least $10,000,000, and in the United States the loss was greater. If this new wheat will escape the rust by its early ripening, the gain from escaping this scourge alone will be immense, and the gain by escaping the frost will be even greater.

Professor Bracken, at the Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, grew a small plot of Red Bobs wheat in 1917, on his farm, and found that it ripened one week earlier than his plots of Marquis. At the School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alberta, a small plot of Red Bobs wheat was also grown alongside of Marquis and found to ripen six days earlier.

Red Bobs Wins In Milling Test

There is always the danger in an early ripening wheat that its milling value may not be up to the standard and that it will therefore receive a low grade and not be a commercial success. In order to test the milling qualities of Red Bobs wheat as far as possible, The Grain Growers' Guide secured from Mr. Wheeler sacks of his Red Bobs, Kitchener and Marquis wheats. From these samples were sent to the Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis, Minn., which is one of the best known testing laboratories in that milling district. The result of this milling test was that Red Bobs wheat proved superior to the other two, with Marquis second and Kitchener third, all of them showing as good milling wheat. Samples of the same wheats were sent to the testing laboratories of the Western Canada Flour Mills, in Winnipeg. In this test Marquis showed first with Red Bobs a very close second and Kitchener third. Samples of all three grains were then sent by The Grain Growers' Guide to George Serls, chief grain inspector of the Dominion government at Winnipeg, together with the milling test record above mentioned. After examining the samples, Mr. Serls graded both the Red Bobs and the Marquis as No. 1 Hard and Kitchener as No. 1 Northern. So far, therefore, as it is humanly possible to discover in the present year, Red Bobs is an exceptionally good milling wheat, and will grade the same as Marquis and Red Fife, and in addition has all the other superiorities mentioned above.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Mr. Wheeler's entire crop of Red Bobs wheat and is distributing it this year to farmers throughout the prairie provinces. A careful record will be kept of the results of next year's growth, as samples will be distributed to every part of the three provinces. The result of next year's experiment will establisth definitely the position of Red Bobs in comparison with Marquis and any other wheat grown on the prairie. Furthermore, The Grain Growers' Guide has arranged to have milling tests made next year of Red Bobs and Marquis wheat from every part of the three provinces, so that there can be no doubt as to its future.

The Story of Kitchener Wheat

In 1916, Seager Wheeler captured the sweepstakes prize for the best wheat in the world at the International Soil Products Exposition held at El Paso, Texas. When the announcement was made it was found that the prize won by Mr. Wheeler had been secured on his Kitchener wheat. Although some people had already heard of Kitchener wheat, it was generally unknown. It was a wheat originated on Mr. Wheeler's own farm by himself as a selection from Marquis wheat. In 1911, Mr. Wheeler secured fifteen pounds of Marquis wheat which was then being distributed from the experimental farm. This was the first Marquis he had grown. In looking through his plot, as usual, he spotted what seemed to be a new type of head superior to the rest of the Marquis. As usual, he saved these heads and grew them in small plots the next year. Only two rows out of his special plot gave good samples, and from these he took one single plant and sowed it in two rows, which produced what is now known as Kitchener wheat. In his experiments year by year he found that Kitchener wheat was less affected by the weather than any other on his farm. In 1913, when his crop was hailed out, his Kitchener and Red Bobs were the only wheats that stood up. From 1911 until the present time Mr. Wheeler has been selecting and growing his Kitchener wheat with the utmost care. He finds that is comes true to type and he is certain that it is a distinct variety of wheat. In fact, from his own experience, he says that it comes more true to type than Marquis.

The Excellent Qualities of Kitchener

The outstanding qualities of Kitchener wheat are its remarkable strength

of straw and the uprightness of the head, which is very superior to that of Marquis and practically equal to that of Red Bobs. The straw is slightly longer than Marquis and the head very compact. The berry is held firmly by the chaff, and there is no shelling or shattering from handling, although Mr. Wheeler says it is easier to thresh than Marquis. He also says that on account of the upright character of the head, the straw lies closer together in the sheaf and there is less loss from handling than on any other grain. The head is very compact and exceptionally well filled from top to bottom, being in this particular almost as good as Red Bobs. The berry of the Kitchener wheat is the most full and best rounded of any that Mr. Wheeler has ever grown. It is slightly longer than the Marquis and slightly larger, although Mr. Wheeler is now selecting for a shorter and a plumper kernel.

One of the remarkable features about Kitchener wheat is that just before it is ready to cut there is a purple tinge comes upon the straw, about two inches under the head, and another band of purple about one foot above the ground. The effect of these purple bands is very beautiful and is something not seen on any other wheat. Kitchener does not ripen any earlier than Marquis on the average, but Mr. Wheeler finds it to be a heavier yielder. In 1917 Mr. Wheeler had a seven acre field of Kitchener wheat that was one of the most beautiful fields ever grown in any country. The sample was also magnificent. He did not win any prize on his Kitchener wheat in 1917, although he exhibited at Peoria. The sample which he sent to Peoria was from a five acre field of Kitchener sown on Brome sod. The date of the International show was fixed earlier than ever before, and was altogether too early to thresh out any of the plot. He therefore took some sheaves from the earliest matured, but they were somewhat bleached by a heavy rain while in stook, and it was threshed so soon that the wheat was soft in spots. Mr. Wheeler said when he sent the exhibit down to the congress, he did not expect a prize, as in his opinion the sample was not good enough. He does expect, however, next year to have a sample that will be worthy of exhibiting at any exhibition. It will be selected from his 1917 crop.

Tested Out Over Marquis

Mr. Wheeler has never distributed his Kitchener wheat on any large scale, as he was still making tests to determine its value. His crop was entirely destroyed by hail in 1913 and again in 1916. In 1916 he had only ten bushels of Kitchener wheat to spare after his seeding requirements. He offered this wheat for sale at $30 per bushel and The Grain Growers' Guide purchased the ten bushels from him at that price, in order to make a growing test of this wheat as compared with Marquis. The Guide also secured a quantity of the very best strain of world's prize-winning Marquis wheat grown in Western Canada. With the advice and assistance of the secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at Ottawa The Guide then selected five of the most reliable and painstaking members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to make the growing test between Kitchener and Marquis. Two bushels of Kitchener wheat and 20 pounds of Marquis wheat were sent out to each of these five growers, one in Northern Alberta, one in Southern Alberter, one in Central Saskatchewan, one in Northern Manitoba and one in Central Manitoba. Each of these growers made very careful comparisons and kept accurate records of their Kitchener and Marquis seed plots. In four out of the five cases Kitchener outyielded the Marquis, and in every case the Kitchener head was superior to that of the Marquis and the straw was stronger. Three of the five growers have no hesitation in placing Kitchener ahead of Marquis and expressing themselves as preferring to grow Kitchener rather than Marquis. The other two do not care to make any comparison until they have had another year's experience. Both of them, however, wish to grow Kitchener again next year. On the average there was no difference between the Kitchener and the Marquis in date of ripening. The result of the growing tests by these five growers would show Kitchener to be superior to Marquis in yield and in the length and strength of straw and the compactness of its head. It is undoubtedly a distinct variety of wheat and not the same as Marquis.

The Guide has purchased Mr. Wheeler's crop of Kitchener wheat and is distributing it throughout the prairie provinces in order to encourage the use of the very best seed there is available in the country.

The Guide has also purchased Mr. Wheeler's prize-winning strain of Marquis wheat, which is being distributed along with Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat in order to make a complete and thorough test of the quality of these three wheats.

Up to the present time the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has not recognized either Kitchener or Red Bobs wheat as distinct varieties. For that reason they are not yet registered. The association, very wisely, does not register any grain as a new variety until it has been given very thorough field tests. It is expected, however, and it is altogether likely, that both of these wheats will be registered in another year, as they are standing up true to type and showing very clearly that they are distinct varieties. Mr. Wheeler has been growing both of them in the same careful manner that he does his other registered seed, and he is the most famous as well as the most painstaking member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

In all of Seager Wheeler's work it is very marked that he is a sincere seeker after the truth and is not carried away by any prejudice of sentiment. He is seeking to find the very best grains to grow in this country; he has done more to develop and improve Marquis than any man in the country, and has captured more prizes with his Marquis wheat than any other wheat grower. The sincerity of the man was very marked when he first discovered Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Many men would have immediately placed them on the market, advertised them widely and made a pile of money out of them regardless of whether the wheat was the best thing for the country or not. This has been done by unscrupulous men before, but Mr. Wheeler's conscience would not permit even any publicity, let alone any distribution of the seed. He spent six years on one of them and eight years on the other; hard, profitless, unremitting work and study before he was convinced that both of these wheats were suitable to the country and would reproduce true to type.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CATALOGUE

READY JANUARY, 1918
SEND YOUR NAME

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
CATALOG FREE—DEPT. 31 LA CRESCENT, MINN.

140 BUSHELS PER ACRE—
New 5 Grained Oat "LEADER"
Grows five grains in a spikelet; up to 200 grains in a head and has yielded 140 bushels per acre under decidedly favorable conditions. The heaviest yielding oat we have ever offered. A truly wonderful variety. Our new catalog tells how it was bred and how it yielded here last season. Investigate. Write for a copy today.
HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. LTD
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

Right Now!

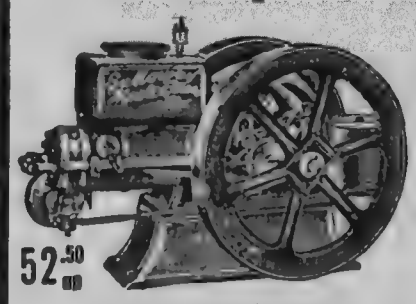
Right Now is the Time to Buy Farm Machinery before Prices Go Up

There will be a big advance on all lines of Farm Machinery soon. I cannot tell now how much the advance will be, but I assure you that there will be difference enough to make it well worth your while to buy now while the stock I have manufactured at old prices lasts; each day sees large demands on my reserve stock and every day you delay brings you nearer the high price that will be in effect as soon as this stock is exhausted.

Figure 20 to 30 per cent. on present prices of machinery and that will be about the amount you will save if you order what you require now.

As the war goes on and prices are forced higher and higher you will find by watching my prices carefully, that Galloway always protects his customers by giving the most value for the least money. Send for my big Catalog to-day!

The Great Galloway Line of Masterpiece Engines From 1¾ to 16 Horse Power

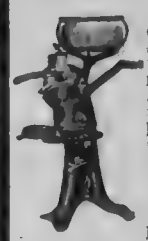


52.50

Burns Gasoline or Kerosene
Masterpieces of power and efficiency. Large bore and long stroke. Guaranteed to develop power far in excess of their ratings. Easy to start in coldest weather and very economical in fuel consumption.

30 Days' Free Trial—CASH OR CREDIT
Try the size you like best on your own farm or place 30 days' free and then buy with a 10-year legal guarantee. My big FREE BOOK tells all about it. Write for it to-day and take advantage of present low prices.

The Light Running—Close Skimming
Galloway Cream Separator

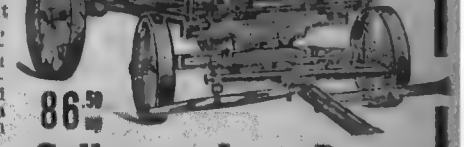


I simply ask you to try it on your farm for 90 days, and then if you are not convinced that it will pay you more than any other separator you have ever seen send it back. Can you expect a better proposition than that?

Send for my New Free Cream Separator Book.
It tells you all about the New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator—how it is made—why it's the machine you need—how I make so low a price—why it's the most sanitary, easiest running, closest skimming and most dependable machine possible to build.

HERE ARE MY PRICES—SAVE BY BUYING NOW.

No.	Capacity per hour	Price
4	375 lbs.	$45.50
7	500 lbs.	52.50
9	750 lbs.	59.50
11	950 lbs.	67.50



86.50

Galloway Low Down Manure Spreaders

The Machine of Many Exclusive Patents
Lightest draft machine on the market. Double chain drive, steel beater, positive force feed, endless apron, and many exclusive patents not found on any other machine.

30 Days' Free Trial—Cash or Credit
I ship them everywhere on 30 days' free trial test. You can't afford to let your farm run down. A Galloway spreader will increase its value every year and insure your crops besides. A streak of gold follows a Galloway everywhere.
Send for my free book that tells all about it.

Write Now For My Latest Price Book and Liberal Selling Terms—Mail the Coupon

This book tells all about the Galloway Line of farm necessities. How I build them in my own factories and sell them direct with just one small profit added to actual cost of manufacture. It also tells you how to increase your profits on the farm or in the dairy; how to cash in at threshing time; how to make your cows bring home a pay cheque every week. This and much other valuable information is yours if you fill out and mail the coupon, being sure to check off the lines you are most interested in.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Princess and Bannatyne Sts. Dept. 10 WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAIL THE COUPON
Check the line you are interested in
☐ Cream Separators
☐ Gasoline Engines
☐ Manure Spreaders

Patriotic Price Coupon—Mail it Today
WM. GALLOWAY CO.
Winnipeg, Man. Dept. 10.
I am interested in item marked with an X. Please send me your new book of Patriotic prices.
Name .....
Address .....

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H. V. F. JONES, Ass't Gen'l Manager
SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SENDING MONEY ABROAD

The safest method of sending money abroad is by a Canadian Bank of Commerce Draft. The Cost is moderate. Apply to this branch for particulars.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, $13,000,000
Total Assets..... $7,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable In Equal Yearly Payments Over a Long Term of Years

For more than **Sixty Years** this corporation has made use of the **Amortization System** for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments including principal and interest.

For further information apply to—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager
Saskatchewan Branch:
REGINA, SASK.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager
Alberta Branch:
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of $1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building Winnipeg, Canada

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

ROYAL BANK PROSPEROUS

Total assets of the Royal Bank have jumped this year to $335,574,186, an increase of $82,000,000 for the past twelve months alone. This increase in the one year is equal to the bank's total assets ten years ago, after thirty-five years of business. In the past two years the increase in assets has amounted to $137,000,000. Deposits have increased over $50,000,000 during the year and almost $100,000,000 in the past two years.

Commercial loans in Canada show an increase of $16,000,000 for the year, largely due to the acquisition of the Quebec bank.

Total deposits now stand at $252,987,382, as compared with $200,227,595, a year ago and $154,976,327 two years ago. Deposits bearing interest are $182,488,715 as against $140,862,199 a year ago.

The profits for the year amounted to $2,327,979, equal to 18.03 per cent. on the capital as compared with $2,111,307 in the previous year. These profits added to the balance of profit and loss at the end of the previous year brought the total amount available for distribution up to $3,180,325. This amount was distributed as follows: Regular dividends, $1,549,404; transferred to officers' pension fund, $100,000; written off bank premises account, $250,000; war tax on bank note circulation, $128,357; to patriotic fund, $60,000; to reserve fund, $528,000. This left a balance of $564,264 to be carried forward to profit and loss.

REPUDIATION OF NATIONAL DEBTS

About a year ago considerable interest was occasioned in United States and Canada by the flotation of large issues of Russian bonds and by the sale at heavy discounts of Russian roubles, the latter being the standard of exchange in Russia. Both were considered rather good "buys" in 1916 by many and large sales were made. Since then the constant internal disorder in that country has had such a depressing effect on Russian securities that they have fallen enormously and are now worth but a fraction even of what they brought last year. More recently has come a despatch that the Bolsheviki government, now in power, has decided to repudiate all the loans floated in foreign countries. That this will actually be done scarcely seems likely as it was announced after the recent Paris Allied conference that the Allies were preparing to give further financial support to Russia. That they certainly would not do if their loans were to be entirely repudiated. It also seems unlikely that as the present Russian Government has power to collect taxes that an actual repudiation of debts in such pronounced manner will be made.

In view of this threat of Russia and also of the fact that some have advocated the repudiation of national debts as an effectual means of preventing wars it is interesting to notice some cases in which this has actually happened, though it was not generally recognized as such at the time. A great many countries have repudiated debts at some time or other in their history. They did not do it by announcement, but generally by buying up at greatly decreased value the paper money issued during the wars they have carried on. This has applied to domestic as well as foreign wars and especially to the former.

Where It Originated

The United States never redeemed the currency issued during the revolution and after it, known as Continental currency. Not only did the national administration fail to pay its debts but about 1840 Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan and Louisiana suspended payment of interest on their bonds. Three of these states afterwards paid up back interest and kept their records clear. "It is interesting to know that the word "repudiation" as applied to this form of refusing to acknowledge a national obligation, or refusing to feel bound to pay it, is of American origin. It was Governor McNut, of Mississippi, who advocated "repudiating he sale of certain of the state bonds 'on the ground that they were issued illegally and that there was fraud in the handling of the bonds.' The legislature refused to accept the

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.

Capital (Authorized) $6,000,000
Capital (Paid Up) $1,431,200
Rest and Undivided Profits $848,554

LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

We will make liberal advances to farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

Branches Throughout the West

Write or Wire

your order for

War Bonds

The ideal investment for your savings. To buy or sell, apply

Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing
Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Estab. 1848. — Funds $50,000,000.
Low Premiums. — Liberal Policies.
AGENTS WANTED
Apply to Branch Office, Winnipeg

Choose Your Own Executor

If you leave no will, an administrator must be appointed by the court to wind up your estate. Do not leave this important matter to chance.

You are invited to obtain the experience and economical management of this trust company.

Correspondence Invited

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY
THE Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION
(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER $24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH
Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH
McLeod Building, Edmonton

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

There is One Man

always ready to take out Life Insurance—a sick man. But he is the one person who cannot buy Insurance.

It is merely prudent, then, to insure while one is in perfect health, before sickness or accident make it impossible to make provision for dependent ones.

The Great-West Life Assurance Cmpany issues Plicies to meet every need and circumstance. For older persons, the Ordinary Life Policy gives protection at low cost. For younger persons the 20 Payment Life Policy, where the insurance is paid for during the earlier and more productive period of life, and the Endowment Policy, offering a most profitable method of saving money where the savings are protected by Life Insurance.

The Great-West Policies have earned for themselves a reputation second to none. They are inexpensive, liberal and profitable. Personal rates will be submitted on application. State age.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "P"
Head Office: WINNIPEG
—ASK FOR A 1918 DESK CALENDAR—
FREE ON REQUEST

THERE'S MONEY FOR FARMERS

in selling

LIFE INSURANCE

One young farmer last year averaged over $400 per month selling our Policies. Another averaged $250 per month.

You can do likewise!

OUR POLICIES ARE EASY TO SELL

Enquire:

J. W. W. STEWART
Managing Director
Monarch Life Assurance Co.
WINNIPEG

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us, and we will put you in touch with the makers

governor's suggestion but it did the next best thing. It did not formally repudiate the bonds but it never redeemed them. Michigan paid up her legal debts and let the doubtful ones go. As late as 1858 Minnesota refused to honor state railway bonds or bonds guaranteed by the state."

Such a procedure in Canada would be decidedly unhealthy, especially in some of the provinces. Minnesota, in the case mentioned, finally paid at 50 cents on the dollar.

One of the worst orgies of repudiation was that virtually forced on some of the southern states following the Civil war. Many of these states following that exhausting and disastrous struggle were plundered by unscrupulous Northerners who manipulated the newly found power of the negroes to plunder and oppress the southern whites. Many southern states had huge obligations piled up against them that left them deep in debt. As a result Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana either scaled their debts to a figure which represented value received or refused to pay obligations so tainted with corruption and injustice. Under the federal constitution of the United States individuals are not permitted to sue the state governments, and creditors are therefore powerless to attempt a collection in the courts. Many thousands of these post bellum bonds of southern states are held today by northern families who hope that some day the gallant south will take it into its head to square up. However, after fifty years the chances do not look particularly bright and in the circumstances little sympathy will be wasted on the bond holders.

A Regular Thing in South America

Debt repudiation is very common in South America. In 1902-3 Venzuela refused to acknowledge her obligations to Britain, Germany and Italy. These nations forthwith proceeded to blockade her ports. The Hague Tribunal afterwards ruled that these nations were entitled to preferential treatment in the settlement which Venzuela had agreed to make with her creditors. The United States here stepped in with a protest, fearing that this was the beginning of a systematic collection of debts by force in South American by European powers.

Mexico was in a somewhat similar position to Venzuela in 1864 when France, Britain and Spain attempted to enforce payment of their debts by establishing a French rule in Mexico under the young and unfortunate Maximilian, who was shot in 1867 at Queretars.

Great Britain never repaid the money borrowed by one of the Edwards from a Florentine banker. Charles II. ruined many prominent financiers of his time when he confiscated their funds deposited in the royal exchequer.

During the French Revolution the convention and the directory issued "assignats" (paper money) to the extent of about $9,000,000,000, which was probably twenty times the amount of coined money in France at that time. The depreciation of this paper was enormous. In 1796 the hundred-franc ($20) assignat fell to as low as seven cents and a pair of boots sold for 4000 francs ($800). Following the Revolution this paper money was redeemed at one-thirtieth of its face value. The other twenty-nine-thirtieths actually was repudiation.

It seems morally certain that there will be more or less repudiation of national debts following this war in some countries. Germany with her huge bond issues can scarcely escape it in some measure. Whether the Russian threat holds good or not is hard to say. It seems likely creditor nations will aim to collect from Russia, if not now, then after the termination of this war.

LAND SALES AND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

The monthly commercial letter for December of the Canadian Bank of Commerce says that in October the Canadian Pacific railway sold 82,553 acres for $1,456,451, as compared with 45,027 acres for $680,697 in October 1915. For the ten months ending October the company sold 543,143 acres, as compared with 316,796 in the cor-

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: WINNIPEG
Total Assets Over $135,000,000
Deposits Over $110,000,000

Loans for Livestock

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.
It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds. Consult the local manager for particulars.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Total Assets	135,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

PRODUCTION

Greater Efficiency——Greater Production——Greater Economy

Doing without the unnecessary things produces wealth.
We are in a position to make advances to enable you to produce and will take care of surplus cash in our Savings Department.

Branches Throughout Western Canada

THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, WINNIPEG

Wheat at $2.21 and Farm Lands

A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come, in view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions. Such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

2,400 ACRES AT ONLY $27.50 PER ACRE

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summerfallow; extensive fencing, excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water.
Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only $20 and $35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
340 MAIN STREET Administrators WINNIPEG

Manitoba Short Term Loans

Rural Credit Societies are Helping Farmers to Plan and Manage

Want a loan to buy seed—stock your farm—break new land—pay help, or increase production? If so, ask for information and Booklet

SECRETARY
MANITOBA RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS WINNIPEG, MAN.

DRESSED HOGS

Ship your country dressed hogs to our nearest plant. Highest cash prices paid for good stock.

Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina

Forty-Eighth Annual Statement of THE

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th NOVEMBER, 1917

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 70,498,667.26	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	182,488,715.55	
		$252,987,382.81
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		28,159,351.49
Balance due to Dominion Government		14,582,659.38
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	$ 364,787.53	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	5,801,808.96	
		6,166,596.49
Bills Payable		297,494.63
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		5,510,310.96
		$307,703,795.76
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock Paid in		12,911,700.00
Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	564,264.53	
		14,564,264.53
Dividend No. 121 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1, 1917	$ 387,351.23	
Dividends Unclaimed	7,075.23	
		394,426.23
		$335,574,186.52

ASSETS

Current Coin	$ 16,079,830.91	
Dominion Notes	18,284,444.75	
	$ 34,364,275.66	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	16,000,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	645,585.00	
Notes of other Banks	5,308,203.91	
Cheques on other Banks	15,283,364.45	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	229,868.41	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	10,704,338.84	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	22,322,107.31	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	21,586,545.77	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	12,777,503.85	
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	12,040,687.27	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	14,574,136.32	
		$165,836,706.79
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	$102,358,027.10	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	53,764,037.92	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	490,064.82	
		156,612,129.84
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,114,552.61
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		6,371,329.86
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		5,510,310.96
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		129,156.96
		$335,574,186.52

H. S. HOLT, President. C. E. NEILL, General Manager. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1917, as well as at another time as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

Montreal, Canada, 18th December, 1917. JAMES MARWICK, C.A., S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A., Auditors, of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1916	$ 852,346.28	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	2,327,979.51	
		$ 3,180,325.79

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:—

Dividends Nos. 118, 119, 120 and 121, at 12 per cent. per annum	$ 1,549,404.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	250,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	128,357.26
Contribution to Patriotic Fund	60,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	528,300.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	564,264.53
	$ 3,180,325.79

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit 30th November, 1916	$ 12,560,000.00	
Premium on New Capital Stock issued to Quebec Bank Shareholders	911,700.00	
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	528,300.00	
Balance at Credit 30th November, 1917		$ 14,000,000.00

Montreal, 18th December, 1917.

H. S. HOLT, President
EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director
C. E. NEILL, General Manager

responding period in 1915. Homestead entries average about one thousand per month, the larger proportion of the homesteaders being from the United States.

The department of agriculture for Alberta, under the Cow Bill, has spent $638,000 in the last three months in placing grade cows in the hands of farmers who could not have secured that stock in any other way. Many of these people will require bulls and those now engaged in raising pure-bred cattle may feel assured of a large and increasing market.

NORTH AND SOUTH TRADE WRONG

Yesterday I met a man from Mars. He was here studying the Earth and the Earthians. He said we were a most interesting species and he had a big booklet of notes of our curious customs. He told me a story that I must pass on.

He had been lodging with a farmer in Northern Vermont. This farmer had a big lot of potatoes, while his neighbors on all sides were shy of those jewels. So he traded some to his eastern neighbor for two pigs; some to his southern neighbor for a cow; some to his western neighbor for cord-wood. All hands were happy and felt richer.

One day over the fence he swapped potatoes with his northern neighbor, getting a harrow in exchange. The Martian thought to himself, thought he: "More happiness!" And so it was until next day, when an officer from the south arrested his host, took him to a jail 30 miles south, had him indicted, convicted and sentenced to a term of two years. On the same day another officer descended from the north, arrested the other swapper, and a jury set him to serving time for three years in a jail to the north-west.

The man from Mars told me that he had been mystified beyond measure, even after they had tried to explain why a swap on three points of the compass was commendable and beneficial, while toward the fourth point in each case it was a crime!

Then, telling him the farm was on the Canadian border, I explained to him the meaning of "protection" and "tariffs" and "smuggling." But the more I explained, the more mystified he seemed. Finally he backed away (keeping his eye on me), saying he had to catch a train. When a few feet away, he bolted. I really think he thought I was crazy.—Percy Flage, in Square Deal.

Dollars and Sense

You may have taken infinite pains in the preparation of your land and may have your farm in ideal condition for the raising of a crop. It may be free from weeds, in good tilth, and with a sufficient supply of moisture stored to provide against periods of drought, but until the land is seeded and the crop harvested you will not be in a position to derive any benefit from your labor.

Every furrow turned, every round of the cultivator, every stroke of the harrow represents a certain definite amount of expense that will remain unaltered under any and every succeeding condition.

If your land lies fallow it will produce no revenue.

If it is seeded with Kubanka wheat the grain harvested will be limited in quantity and of a quality so inferior as to be practically unsaleable.

If the land is seeded with a heavy yielding strain of wheat that is superior in quality you will derive a revenue many times as great as you would receive from the sale of the Kubanka wheat.

In other words, your profits vary according to the quality and quantity of the grain produced.

If **DOLLARS** are any inducement—common **SENSE** would permit the use of the heaviest yielding strains of the best kinds of grain that it is possible to procure only.

Seager Wheeler, by selections for type, has developed a Marquis wheat that has yielded 54 bushels per acre of No. 1 Northern wheat on a field of 1,000 acres. His Kitchener wheat has yielded as much as 82 bushels per acre of No. 1 Northern wheat on his own farm.

He has developed an entirely new wheat, heavier yielding, earlier maturing and equal in quality to Marquis—it is known as Red Bobs.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's crop and is distributing the grain to farmers throughout the West **FREE.**

YOU can secure this wheat—**one bushel secured now should provide you with 600 bushels from your 1919 harvest.** The seeding of this 600 bushels of grain, under normal conditions, should add $4,000 to your profits in 1920 at the prices for grain now prevailing. Not to your gross returns, but to **your profits,** your initial expense will be the same whether you use poor seed or the best that can be secured.

The Guide is spending $10,000 in distributing the World's Prize Winning Seed. A few hours spent aiding us in this big campaign will secure for you, free of cost, a share of this grain.

DOLLARS and

SENSE

A typical head—front and side view, natural size—of Seager Wheeler's new wheat, "Red Bobs"

Red Bobs, a New Wheat

The Red Bobs wheat has been developed by Mr. Wheeler from a hard white wheat.

The story of how the **Red Bobs** wheat changed the color of its coat is probably one of the most interesting ones to be found in the annals of biological history. This story will be found in detail in a new book published by The Grain Growers' Guide, entitled The Guide's Better Seed Book

In addition this book tells how Seager Wheeler raised 82 bushels of wheat on one acre, how C. S. Noble raised 54,395 bushels of wheat on a 1,000 acre field and gives the details of The Guide's $10,000 Bigger Yields Campaign.

The book is crammed full from cover to cover with useful and practical agricultural information and replete with unusual illustrations.

There is a copy of this book for you and it will be forwarded without cost or obligation on your part.

We believe this book will add dollars to your annual income and we have published it for your benefit.

Clip The Coupon NOW!

Before you turn this page, fill in your name and address, mail to us and the book will go forward by return of post.

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Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK 1-2

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK," containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

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Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

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BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
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We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—C. C. CRAMER, Training Stables, 990 Jennings Street, New York City.

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100 Head of imported and registered stallions and mares of the very choicest breeding.

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CATALOG READY JANUARY 10, 1918.

C. W. HURT, Manager Arrowsmith, Ill.

"Economy" All Cast Iron Tank Heaters

Do Not Give Your Stock Cold Water

The most important thing

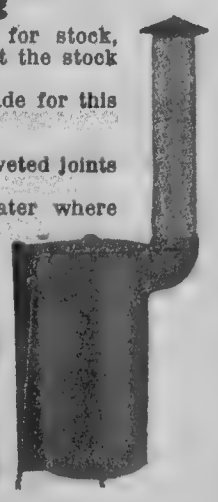
in connection with feeding and properly caring for stock, especially in the cold winter months, is to see that the stock is given water warmed to a medium temperature.

Our **"Economy" All-Cast Iron Tank Heaters** are made for this purpose and are **Guaranteed not to Leak.**

Will last a life-time.

The body is all cast in one piece. No soldered or riveted joints to get leaky.

They are self-sinking and will remain in the water where placed without anchor rods or weights to hold them down.



Each heater shipped complete as shown in cut, with heavy basket grate, ash pan, poker, cover and smoke pipe.

Made in two sizes, 12-inch and 14-inch.

If your dealer does not carry them in stock, send to us direct.

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Write us for Catalogue and prices on

"Economy" Roller Grain Crushers

Our machines Grind as well as Crush the Grain, and do the work more thoroughly than any other machines made.

Economy Foundry Co. Limited Portage la Prairie, Man.

The American Horse at War

Continued from Page 9

of battle. The war horse of the 20th century, if he is not placid and unmoved, is at least mildly demonstrative when first "joining-up" in England. Perhaps he is too "used-up," too weary of the sea to protest too much; and perhaps, also, what we took to be a snort of annoyance and a dilated eye of apprehension were really nothing more than normal excitement that one unpleasant phase was over and that something unknown was being entered upon.

What Most of Them Looked Like

But the calm and placid newcomer is in an overwhelming majority. He carries himself bravely in spite of a soiled and unkempt appearance that suggests anything but the idea of bravery and the chivalry of battle. Shall we who saw and handled him ever forget the impressions made by his coming? He came in several sizes and weights—the narrow, lightish-boned rider, the heavy "light draught," which is not as heavy and imposing as the heavy agricultural horses of the United Kingdom; and the "light draught" with bone, size and activity for the Field Artillery and quick-moving horse transport. This latter is the war horse that has made history, and probably there were 20 of him to one of any other kind. He would not have impressed you then as he moved softly and quietly off the "brow." You would, perhaps, have laughed at anything less beautiful and inspiring, and you might have wondered at the boldness and seeming incompetence of our buyers on the other side. He was, you see, shoeless, long-haired, tousled-maned, ragged-hipped, and he almost dragged his tail on the ground, so long and full and caked with dirt was it. His neck had gone light and mean, his backbone stuck up like a knife-board and his ribs were pushing through his neglected hide.

Blacks and Greys Predominated

Such was our war horse in the rough, a true and faithful representative of the raw material rendered thus unpresentable by the flesh-weariness of irksome and exacting existence on board ship. Yet, through it all, as he stamped and fretted to be free and as he stepped on shore, he flung out a challenge to his new masters. He was willing to be born again. Blacks and greys there were in abundance. They were obviously the prevailing colors, and there were also of course bays and chestnuts, but the color scheme afforded a contrast to that to which we in this country are used. Blacks and greys are by no means the dominant colors here. Then, after noting the colors, you would remember that the Percheron stallions of France are chiefly black and grey and that the war horse from the United States and Canada is first and foremost the progeny of the Percheron horses that were imported from France through all the years.

Certain characteristics belonged to them all. Take the black horse that has just stepped jauntily off the "brow" and which has neighed with a lustiness and inquisitiveness betokening health and a vitality quite opposed to his ungentlemanly appearance. He is just under 16-h., and the first and impression is of his thickness and sturdiness of physique.

This idea of thickness seems to belong to him in every respect. His head is plain and thick across the jowl; his neck is short, cresty and thick and it passes abruptly into straight shoulders. The middle-piece is thick and capacious, and, though the croup is short, he is thick across the quarters because the loins are wide and inclined to be ragged. He stands on sound, clean legs, showing very little hair about the heels. but the legs are not orthodox as we would have them. The hocks are away from him and he is decidedly back at the knee; while the feet are big, flat and saucer-like in shape; too big, one would think, for the rest of the animal. Still, those all-important legs have splendid bone.

Yes, this black horse we are looking at is undoubtedly a stranger—a "Yank," as we have learned to designate him. He is undoubtedly rather goose-rumped. So you will understand that this great utility horse of the war is not a beauty to look at. The black horse is typical of the tens of thousands. He is like the grey, the bay and the chestnut; and if they vary it is that some have developed more than others the ugliness of their goose rump, and have, perhaps, added the unsightliness of a roach back. Through them all the stamp of the Percheron in the breeding stands out clear and distinguished. It is there in the power of the quarters, the shortness and crestiness of the neck, the clean, sound legs, the hard constitution and good temper, and the willingness to work.

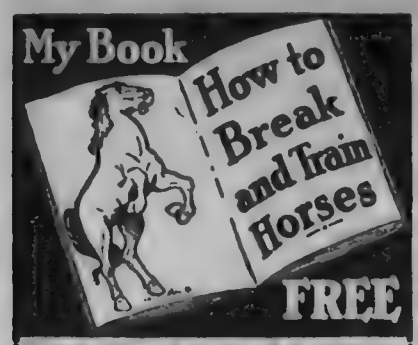
Percherons will be Introduced to England

If more were required to further justify this article on the Allies' splendid war horse, it is the firm conviction, which cannot be emphasized too insistently, that the light draught of American origin has come to stay in this country. Heaven forbid that the world shall ever again be racked by the agonies of such another war as this, or indeed of war at all, so that the question does not necessarily arise of establishing big breeding depots throughout the United Kingdom at which the type shall be bred and reared in readiness for another day. It is, nevertheless, safe at this stage to prophesy that the Percheron-bred light draught horse will surely be introduced to this country as a permanent institution, and probably under state auspices too. Already there are in England a few pure-bred Percheron stallions and mares which have been imported from France. They will take their place in history as the pioneers of the "light draught" breed in the United Kingdom, just as will the best and most typical of the thousands of mares that will be brought back to us after surviving the rigors and perils of active service. Clearly such mares will be recovered and retained so that they may perpetuate their fine characteristics. For apart from their value as war horses, they must surely attract the employer of the general utility horse. This horse is the real equine hero of the war and by his triumphs, which must be as real in peace time as in war, he simply must take his place, and an important one too, in the horse population of these islands.

Some further light may be shed on his personality if we resume our association with him at the point at which we left him earlier in this article. He had then stepped ashore—a stranger indeed and an obvious alien—from the steamer which had been his stable for about three weeks. We may remind you of his dishevelled state, and a critical onlooker, having no knowledge of his virtues, might have been excused for promptly arriving at wholly wrong conclusions. Let it not be forgotten that a horse thus "cabined, cribbed, confined" on shipboard must inevitably lose condition and show signs of physical wastage. Some, of course, will do so more than others. It is a question influenced as to degree by temperament, for the nervous animal must worry and fuss more than his phlegmatic and stoical companion. Then the feeding is not conducive to the retention of condition. Normal feeding on hard corn would quickly produce fever in the feet and intestinal complications in a horse which is denied all chance of exercise and which must stand in a very narrow stall in an unhealthy atmosphere for three weeks. Thus it is that the diet, chiefly of bran and hay, must be low to suit the unnatural conditions. The visitor is now the property of the British taxpayer and progress is commenced the moment he enters one of the remount depots.

What a good thing, therefore, that he comes on as quickly as he does! Training the American "light draught" is the least difficult of all the details to be observed. Rare indeed is the animal that is a confirmed shirker and jibber in our artillery harness, and even he surrenders in time. Vice is found in very infrequent instances, but more often than not it is the product of cruelty and misunderstanding at some time rather than of nature itself.

See now that raw-boned, dishevelled horse that stepped ashore only a week before. He has had a few days' rest and a change of diet, his feeds contain-



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Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ing something more palatable and satisfying than bran and hay. The clipping machine has caused him to discard the guise of rags and tatters; the tangled mane is off and the outline of the cresty, strong neck stands out clear and distinct; the tail is no longer flowing and bedraggled, but has been neatly squared off to about the depths of the hocks; while the spreading hoofs have been shaped and now carry shoes. His eye is clear and healthy and he is taking a quiet and intelligent interest in life, especially at feed times. For the "Yank" is a rare "doer." A month hence and the angularities are distinctly less acute. He has lost the "ribby" appearance and is undoubtedly thriving on the none too lavish rations authorized by government. He is being regularly exercised now, and if his progress has not been checked by those troubles that beset the horse when compelled to endure what are practically out of door stable conditions, he is certainly well on the road to France. He takes his place in the gun team with a duck-like partiality for water, and every day that passes he thickens and muscles-up in a way that gratifies the representatives of the Remount Service. This rapidity of acclimatization and fluent adaptability to entirely new conditions as regards stabling and his stout resistance to all ills of the flesh, excepting perhaps certain skin troubles more or less indigenous to the land of his origin, are features of his apprenticeship to the making of war. No doubt the ideal thing would be to give him plenty of time in which to acclimatize, for the reason that his improvement is probably more apparent than real; but in war-time ideals must be adjusted and shaped by circumstances. That is why the Yankee "light draught" is passed out of his novitiate in this country and is ready in an incredibly short time to resume his interrupted journey to France.

Greys are O.K. for War

Here I am reminded again of the color question. He is, as already noted, chiefly grey, grey roan or black, sometimes bay, and infrequently chestnut. Shattered is the notion that greys are not desirable for modern war because they are too conspicuous. This is the era of camouflage, with its devices and weird tricks to deceive. Thus it is a fact that the grey "light draught" is dyed at the front, and therefore color does not possess that importance which attached to it before the advent of the camouflage officer.

To see him as one of a team of gun horses is to enjoy a delightful spectacle. He is active, willing, under instant command, and he is imposing. Ask any officer of Field Artillery and, where the lighter kind of horses with galloping conformation are concerned, any officer of Horse Artillery; they will, I am sure, give him an excellent "chit." Ask them which type of horse has best withstood the rigours and exhausting exposure of active service in Flanders, and they will unhesitatingly declare in favor of our friend from America. The Shire horse has succumbed while the half-bred Percherons have still been resisting mud, wind, rain, gruelling hard work and pneumonia. What we should have done without them, goodness knows. And the extraordinary thing is that in the fourth year of war America can still supply them and that the quality is as good as ever. Certainly it is just as well that this should be so, since it is quite certain that no European country could have maintained its armies for a three years' war except by purchase abroad. The mystery is how America came to have so many horses available, why so many were bred for no apparent market except a possible European war, and how they were broken and utilised over there.

What They Have to Stand

Apart from questions of conformation, weight and temperament, the real test of the war horse must be one of endurance, of the capacity to resist exposure and hardship, to survive longest the trying conditions imposed by picketing on mud and in the open behind the fighting lines. It is the crucial test, and the horse which has

"Eastlake" Snow Melter & Feed Cooker

Gives a quick fire at little expense. Warm water for stock during winter months. Splendid feed cooker, scalding tank, etc. A very useful, big-paying investment.

Built to last—because it's an "Eastlake"

The top section or tank is fine quality, heavy galvanized iron—furnace is heavy black sheet iron strongly reinforced with angle iron throughout. Built for western farmers who want something better than usual at a reasonable price. Three sizes.

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No. 3 .... $1.00 to $2.00 No. 4 .... 25c. to 50c.
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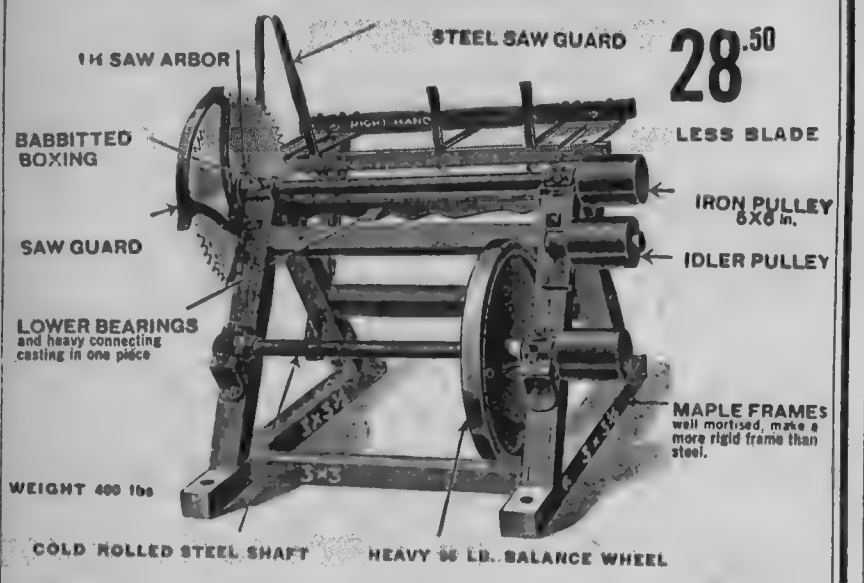
IMPERIAL TILTING TABLE POLE SAW



Weight 400 lbs. This strong well made saw is a favorite with us as well as with our customers. We know of none better. It is heavier by a good deal than most saws. **The frame is built of good hard maple,** see the size marked on cut. The feet are well mortised and bolted from underneath. The top of the frame is supported by the heavy connecting iron on which the boxings are fitted—this heavy connection too keeps the boxings always in perfect alignment. The tilting table is a splendid one, it has two chains to support it instead of one as is generally used. The balance wheel as you can see in illustration is heavy and is low down, bringing the weight well to the bottom and leaving the top of the saw frame free to saw any length of poles desired. **EATON** price too saves you money, with satisfaction guaranteed. Frames sold separately or with saws as below. **The price of coal is creating a demand for wood.**

Takes Second Class Freight Rate. Order from Winnipeg.

97F375—Frame only, weight 400 lbs. Price	28.50
97F376—Frame and 24-inch saw. Price	35.00
97F377—Frame and 26-inch saw. Price	36.00
97F378—Frame and 28-inch saw. Price	37.25
97F379—Frame and 30-inch saw. Price	38.25

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

answer it best is the American "light draught." It is reasonable to infer from this that while the transition of the stable-kept English horse to the mud and exposure of France is an impossible one, the same thing, where the American is concerned, is made possible by reason of the conditions under which the latter has been bred and reared on the "runs" of the United States and Canada.

The day comes, and that soon enough, when the gun horse is ready for active service. Orders come for his transfer to France, and in pursuance of them he is assembled at the great depot which is contiguous to the port of embarkation. Actually, as well as in theory, he should now be fit for the real thing. He is the finished article, the well fed, clean and healthy horse which has emerged from that care-worn and ragged creature that was put ashore here two or three months before. Let us suppose that he has passed the searching examination of the veterinary officers and met with the approval of those in authority. Then, the last phase of his long journey from America to France may be said to commence from the time when, wearing a head collar with rope lead and a canvass nose-bag slung around his neck, he is walked into the docks. He is one of hundreds departing that day on the transports to France. But before being reintroduced to ship life he comes again under the eye of vigilant veterinary officers, and finally is led on board. If memories of past experiences prove too much for him and he should hesitate to the point of obstreperousness at the foot of the "brow," a breeching and a long rope promptly hurry his reluctant feet. For at this stage in his career war will not permit of any drawing back.

None Lost Between England and France

He is a voyager again, tied short by the head to keep him out of trouble, and in a clean, lime-washed stall with plenty of hay and water available. It is not for long—an average of eighteen hours, shall we say, between embarking

GEORGE H. KELLY
Flour buyer in Canada for the British Government

and disembarking at the port on the other side of the Channel. True, it is long enough when the waters rage and storm but not long enough to affect the voyagers in any serious way. Perils lurk in the sea, to be sure; but we shall not be wrong if we say that not a horse among the many tens of thousands that have been transported since 1914 has been lost by drowning between England and France. A marvellous tribute, that, to our Navy and the gallant men of the Mercantile Marine.

The American "light draught" is in France now, and there we will leave him for the present. From the base remount depots he is distributed all along the front and throughout the lines of communications. The guns absorb them, and surplus supplies find there way among all manner of units. Wherever they go they are part of the Allies mammoth organization in the prosecution of war. They are part of the vast machine which grinds on and never stops this day, this night, and every day and night. They are contributing always to the coming Victory.

BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

FREE

Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.
Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; rifles, traps, animal bait, headlights, fish nets, trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices.
Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on the raw fur market.
Write to-day for above. Address, using number given below.

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HIDES, WOOL
SENECA ROOT
Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment.
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Not in the History of the World
have leather goods been so high. You can **save from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent.** on present prices by sending us your cattle and horse hides to be tanned into **Harness and Lace Leathers.** We manufacture the best robes in Western Canada out of your cattle or horse hides. **A trial will convince.** We pay highest prices for **Beef Hides** F.O.B. your station. THE
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If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to
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BRANDON - MANITOBA
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HARNESS LEATHER
We have, at the present time, several hundred sides of No. 1 Harness Leather, sides weigh from 18 to 24 pounds, price 75c a pound. Backs weigh about 12 pounds, price 90c a pound.
Order a side of this now, and be ready to do your harness repairs.
Wheat City Tannery
BRANDON, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Field Crops

GROWING THE SWEEPSTAKES OATS

The oats with which I won the sweepstakes at Peoria were not grown on a small plot as I have no time to look after small plots. I have about 300 acres of grain which is all sold for seed each year. The sweepstakes oats were grown on a 10 acre field which has been heavily manured for several years. They were from seed purchased from G. H. Carter of Qu'Appelle. This seed was stamped with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association seal. The oats were allowed to become dead ripe before I cut them and they were threshed out of the stook. The exhibit had no special care. It was taken out of a bin of about 600 bushels, heavily cleaned with a fanning mill and graded and that is all the attention it received.

M. P. MOUNTAIN
Winner of Sweepstakes on Oats at Peoria

Man. M. P. MOUNTAIN.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT

Last week The Guide asked for the co-operation of readers in an endeavor to arrive at the approximate cost of producing a bushel of wheat in 1917. The plan for arriving at this estimate was fully outlined. The estimate is to be based on the three year rotation system so generally practiced throughout the west. This system includes one year summerfallow and two years' crop. In order to simplify the estimate a half section farm is taken as the basis. Of this 20 acres is deducted for yards and pastures, leaving 300 acres for field crops. Of this 300 acres 100 acres is in summerfallow, 100 acres in first crop after summerfallow and 100 acres in second crop after summerfallow. The accompanying figure shows the division of the farm and gives a short outline of the items to be taken into consideration.

The Guide's plan is simply to get several hundred practical farmers to estimate what the work on each of these three 100 acre fields would cost in 1917. In each case the farmer is to estimate on those operations, and those operations only, which he would have included in his method had he been farming this one-half section. The cost of the different operations should be what he would consider a fair remuneration in his district under the conditions that prevailed in 1917. As far as the yields are concerned, these should be based on his average return per acre from first and second crop after summerfallow respectively. The cost of marketing, the grade of wheat and the price per bushel at his local elevator is also given. To these charges are added the items of general expense as interest on the value of the half section at seven per cent. and municipal taxes. The estimated cost of cultivation, etc, is based on a fair contract price, in which the person doing the work would supply his own horses and machinery and feed. The cost would not, therefore, include such items as depreciation on the outfit nor feed for the horses, as these would be furnished and would be taken care of in the estimated cost of each operation. Write for extended report forms for filling out. They will be gladly furnished on request to any farmer interested.

GROWING THE SWEEPSTAKES RYE

This was my first trial of rye and I grew it on the recommendation of Prof. Harrison of the agricultural college as a weed cleaner and hay producer, something that I need, being especially engaged in the rearing of livestock.

The rye was seeded on a piece of well worked breaking at the rate of 1¼ bushels per acre in the last week of August. It made a rapid growth and was grazed with sheep, cattle and horses all fall until nothing seemed to be left.

When spring came the rye came up again and was again eaten down until June 1 when it was hard to see any trace of it. Within a week after the removal of the stock, it appeared very strongly and made rapid growth, coming into head about July 7 and making a stand of 5½ feet when fully headed out.

The proper time to harvest seems to me to be a matter upon which there is a little doubt and on which probably many mistakes are made. On close observation of the berries, I found that they were quite soft although to all appearances the crop looked ripe. I delayed cutting for at least 10 days until the berries seemed firm or nearly so. Rye does not shell out easily and I feel convinced it should be allowed to ripen well to avoid shrinkage. Threshing was done on August 15 and the yield was 40 bushels per acre weighing 62 lbs. to the bushel.

JOHN STRACHAN
Winner of Sweepstakes on Rye at Peoria

No special attention was given to the preparation of the seed either at seeding time nor for show excepting that it was run a few times through the fanning mill. I do not believe in grazing so hard as is mentioned above. I believe it made it a little later than it should have been.

The winning of the prize sweepstakes at Peoria was quite a pleasant surprise to me and needless to say it has only encouraged me to try again and again with greater effort and with more varieties.

Man. JOHN STRACHAN.

U.S. WINTER WHEAT CROP

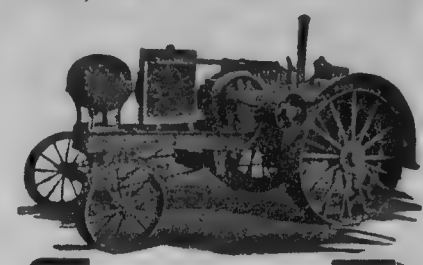
Although the acreage of winter wheat in the United States sown last fall was the largest in the history of the country, a forecast of the crop gives only 540,000,000 bushels as the estimated yield. The acreage is estimated at 42,170,000, an increase of four per cent.

100 ACRES SUMMERFALLOW	100 ACRES FIRST CROP AFTER SUMMERFALLOW	100 ACRES SECOND CROP AFTER SUMMERFALLOW
Estimate total cost of cultivating through the season of 1917, including early spring cultivation, plowing, discing or packing, harrowing and any other items of cost. Estimates to be based on a fair contract price for doing the work.	Estimate total cost for 1917, including cultivation, seed, hail insurance, cutting, stooking, threshing and marketing, and also fall work on stubble. Yield based on your average yield in 1917 from your summerfallow crop.	Estimate total cost for 1917, including cultivation, seed hail insurance, twine, cutting, stooking, threshing, and marketing, and also fall work on stubble. Yield based on your average yield in 1917 from stubble crop.

20 acres yards and pasture

What would the work on these three fields in 1917 have cost in your district, and how many bushels of wheat would have been produced?

STOP Your Heavy Feed Expense!



The **Waterloo Boy** One-Man Kerosene **Tractor**

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It is the right size to give you the necessary power for all farm jobs, in the field, or at belt machinery. It solves the problem of farm labor.

Tractor School

At Regina—Opens January 7th and continues for three weeks.

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WINNIPEG

Light Weight — Simple — Durable — Turns Square Corners

All Steel — Burns Coal Oil — Small Up-Keep Cost — Hyatt Roller Bearings

Happy Farmer Tractor handling 3-bottom 14 in. Plows, back-setting Timothy Sod at a depth of 8 ins. on the farm of Sir Redmond Roblin, Carman.

HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR

12 h.p. on drawbar — 24 h.p. on belt work

This model has the most perfect Kerosene-burning engine ever built—at any cost. It has an abundance of surplus power to help you out in a pinch. Built up to a standard of what farmers need it for—not down to a price. Pulls 3 plows easily in practically any soil. Its sturdy construction gives you a feeling of confidence in the field.

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH A HAPPY FARMER

On the belt, its 24 h.p. will run small 24 in. cylinder grain separators with all attachments, grain grinders, ensilage cutters—in fact the belt on a **Happy Farmer** brings a power house to your door. On the draw-bar a pull of 2,000 lb. constant pull is guaranteed. Binders, discs, drills, harrows, hayloaders, potato diggers, road drags—in fact it will pull anything your horses will pull.

Why it is Necessary to Buy Now

The price of the **Happy Farmer** is very reasonable. In comparison with other tractors it shows much more value for the money. The terms are easy—but there is the ever-present danger of the raw material prices going up. It's none too early to enquire now.

We shall gladly welcome your request for prices and all facts about this snappy light-weight tractor. Write tonight

Happy Farmer Company Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

over a year ago. In the campaign to produce a billion bushels of wheat next year to help feed the Allies, an acreage of 47,337,000 of winter wheat was advocated. Failure to reach this amount was due to the adverse conditions, such as unfavorable weather, late harvest of other crops and shortage of farm help. The fall was exceedingly dry in many important sections, particularly in Kansas, Okalahoma and Texas, as well as in the north-west. The condition of the crop on December 1 was low, being 79.3 per cent. of normal, which compares with the 10 year average condition on same date of 89.3. The lowest condition ever reported in previous years was 81.4 on December 1, 1895. In 1917 the crop was about 418,000,000 bushels; in 1916, 481,000,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years was 543,000,000 bushels.

The rye acreage shows a material increase of 36.6 per cent. over last year, due largely to more than doubling the acreage in North Dakota. The estimated acreage is 6,119,000 in North Dakota.

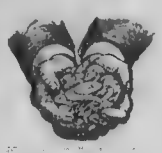
BROME GRASS SEED SCARCE

There appears to be a great scarcity of brome grass seed this year. This scarcity is not confined to Western Canada but appears to be the general situation all over the American Continent. Recently a prominent nursery man informed a representative of The Guide that he had already received a number of large orders for brome grass seed that he had not been able to fill. He said that practically none of the large seed firms in the United States are quoting brome seed in their list. He saw some brome seed advertised in one firms list of prices and wrote the firm but in reply they stated that they had only two or three sacks on hand. Any who have brome seed on hand should have little difficulty in disposing of it at good prices this year.

LUMBER

BY co-operating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

Save from $150 to $250 on every carload you buy.



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REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.

Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

Nor'-West Farmers
Co-Operative Lumber Co., Ltd.
633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

Robert Magill, M.A., Ph.D.

Some Impressions of the Man

By an Observer

It is not the intention of the writer to give a biographical sketch of the "Doctor," as he is familiarly known, rather is it his intention to place before the readers a few impressions gained after close intimacy for a number of years with Dr. Magill.

Perhaps a brief outline of Dr. Magill's career would not be amiss. He was born in County Down, Ireland, educated at Queen's College, Belfast, the Royal University of Ireland and the University of Jena, Germany. He is a Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. In 1903 he came to Canada and settled in Halifax, first as professor in Pine Hill Presbyterian Theological College and then as principal of that college. In 1908 he left this institution and entered Dalhousie University as head of the political economy department, where he remained until 1912. In 1912 he was appointed the first chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, in which position he remained until December, 1916, when he resigned to become secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

While stationed in Halifax the doctor did some important outside work in addition to his professional duties. He was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission to enquire into "Regulation of the Hours of Labor in Nova Scotia" in 1908. Two years later he came West, for the first time, as chairman of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission to enquire into the grain elevator problem of that province. In 1911 he was appointed chairman of the Conciliation Board to settle strikes in the Port Morien coal mines disputes.

An Unknown Man

Few farmers in Manitoba and Alberta knew Dr. Magill or anything about him when he was first appointed chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners. He was known to a large number of Saskatchewan farmers through his being chairman of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commisison in 1910. Incidentally, through the recommendations of this commission the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was formed. What a boon it has been to the farmers of that province! They are now operating over three hundred country elevators and building more every year. I do not think there is another instance in the history of the civilized world where organized farmers in co-operative endeavor have made such a huge and quick success of an undertaking of this magnitude.

The Saskatchewan farmers who appeared before this commission found a very amiable Irishman as chairman. The farmers answering questions were soon made to feel at home. Witnesses, however, soon found out that the slim Irishman was not as ignorant as he appeared to make out, particularly when he looked at them over his glasses. If a witness inadvertently made a wrong answer it was never accepted, but further questioning was indulged in. Throughout the entire investigation Dr. Magill made a great number of fast friendships with the producers of Saskatchewan and won general approval from the grain people he came in contact with. Through his work on this commission and the reputation gained therein, he was offered the chairmanship of a permanent board, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, which he accepted.

Record of Accomplishment

When he was appointed chairman in 1912 he found that a great deal of organization work was sadly needed. There was only a make-pretence inspection of country elevators, the weighing of grain at the terminal elevators was under the control of the inspection department and was only considered of secondary importance to that of inspection. Statistics were kept in each office, and no attempt had been made to co-ordinate them. Unlike the United States, there was no grain laboratory.

Before Dr. Magill left the board the regular inspection of country elevators was a fixed part of the organization. The weighing department had been organized under a chief weighmaster and placed on a better and sounder footing. And a statistical department had been formed, from which important statistics are published regularly. A grain laboratory had been established in Winnipeg. In addition to these different matters, Dr. Magill, with the help of his colleagues, had supervised the erection of the first publicly owned terminal elevator at the head of the lakes and also the first interior terminal elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, along with the transfer elevator at Vancouver. And let me say right here that after spending over five million dollars of the public monies for the erection of these elevators, there was not the slightest breath of scandal attached thereto.

Doctor Magill was never the kind of man to be satisfied with reports and reports only. He had to be shown, although he was not from Missouri. He took, from all accounts, wonderful interest in his work and travelled extensively in connection therewith, approximately 32,000 miles per annum, and he hated travelling as only an Irishman can hate. He was constantly at his office in the Grain Exchange Building, Fort William, and had his finger tips on every department under the board. I am told that he was usually at his office at 8:30 a.m. and remained there throughout the day, with the exception of that part of the year when potatoes had to be sowed and reaped, but who can blame an Irishman for liking potatoes?

Gave General Satisfaction

When he was appointed chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners western people were frankly amazed. They doubted the ability of a mere professor, a book worm, to grasp and regulate the grain trade. It was new to see a technical man placed in the position rather than a practical man. These expressions were quite common in 1912, but they are not today. Dr. Magill's work as chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners will stand for a good many long years as a model to succeeding chairmen.

The producers found him to be a man of great ability, honest purpose, vision and foresight. They found him fair in dealing with complaints and also sympathetic. He was impartial when adjudicating complaints or claims, and none of his rulings, to my knowledge, have ever been set aside. He was a hard worker and always endeavored to the best of his ability to get at the bottom of a subject before expressing an opinion thereon. Take, for instance, the decision on the subject to grade and dockage ticket. Very few know how hard and long he worked on that particular dry subject, but the report published by the Board of Grain Commissioners, which was undoubtedly written by him, is a standard work on country elevator legislation, rights and duties.

When he resigned his position as chairman of the Board of Grain Commissoiners to become secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, some unkind people said he had left the lambs and gone to lie down with the wolves, that money had influenced him and a lot of other tommy rot. Outside of the above, however, I have never heard any of the reasons assigned for the doctor's move. The real reason, to my mind, is undoubtedly this: I believe he saw the end of his organization work with the board. He saw that future work would be simply routine, and he saw that chances for individuality were slim under our red tape governmental system of doing business. Apart from all this, I am positive it was not money that made him change, neither was it, as some people have stated, differences of opinion with his colleagues.

A Big Field

Dr. Magill saw in the new business a great opportunity for good work. He would be in a position where he could endeavor to make the farmers see the economic advantages of grain exchanges and bring them on better terms with the trade, a work well worthy of him. I am told by men high up in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange that the feeling that now exists between the organized farmers and the Grain Exchange was never better than it is to-day. In my opinion, it is all Dr. Magill's work. Some producers have sufficient faith in him to believe that whatever he is connected with or does is right and proper. If he does not do anything else as secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange other than bring the producers and the trade to a better understanding of each other's duties, his labor will have been worth while.

And then, do you remember the May trouble? Bankers and grain men were harrassed together, transportation companies were being deluged with requests to bring the grain forward, and many men were in daily danger of going down to bankruptcy. Who saved the situation? Some say the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, some say Mr. James Stewart of the Wheat Export Company, and some say Dr. Magill. All three guesses are partly right. These loyal men worked days and nights to straighten out the tangle. It was a blessing that the grain men in Winnipeg had the benefit of Dr. Magill's knowledge. He undoubtedly was a big man in the proceedings. He did not sleep much those nights, smoked his pipe a little more than usual and his appetite and temper went away.

What would have happened to the western country if these line elevators had gone into bankruptcy? The entire grain handling machinery of this country would have been disorganized and the country itself in a worse position than even Russia is to-day.

As Price Fixer

Taking into account Dr. Magill's work during this critical period, there was only one man in Canada to head the Board of Grain Supervisors when appointed, and that man was Magill. Some of his work is well known. The board has fixed the prices of wheat, and every fair-minded citizen must admit that they are fair and equitable. He has also seen that the grain trade of this country is kept in close harmony with that of the United States. There will be no international complications in the grain trade while he remains at its head. A lot of the work that he is doing will never be known until after the war, if at all. It is to be devoutly hoped that he will write one of his inimitable reports on the work of this board some day. And, by the way, he is doing all this work for nothing, but like food controllers generally, he is being blessed and cursed. Some men will tell you that he is arbitrary; others will say he is using his honorary position to further the interests of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and others more lenient and fair minded will admit he is doing big work.

If there is one man in the Canadian grain trade to-day who is far from being arbitrary it is the doctor. As for furthering the interests of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange members—well, just take a walk around that exchange and see the scores of men who are idling away their time. They have lost most, through and by virtue of the orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors, and bear this in mind, it takes a strong, fearless man to countenance and sign orders when they are hurting the men with whom he is associated.

READY TO SEND SHIPPING ASSOCIATION ORGANIZER.

With a view to encouraging co-operative livestock marketing, the co-operative organization branch of the Saskatchewan Provincial Department of Agriculture will be prepared after January 1 to send a representative to assist the manager of any co-operative association in the receiving, forwarding and marketing of its first co-operative shipment of livestock. It is also prepared to furnish, free of charge, a set of livestock marketing receipt and account forms, sufficient to record one year's livestock marketing transactions. Associations interested in this announcement are requested to communicate with the department so that a date may be selected for forwarding the shipment which will be mutually acceptable.

Some Books Worth While

MILITARISM, BY LIEBKNECHT

A very striking book is Dr. Karl Liebknecht's "Militarism" ($1.10). The author is one of the foremost leaders of radical and socialistic movements in Germany. The son of a famous sire, who was prosecuted for treason in 1871, he has been famous for years for his bold attacks on the junkers and the military caste which have plunged the world into the war now raging. The Reichstag has been the scene of many wordy battles between him and the Kaiser's ministers. Almost alone he protested against the declaration of war, and asserted that the Austrian and German intrigues and ambitions had caused it. He now lies in prison, serving a four years' sentence for having declared, among other things, "We Germans in Prussia have three cardinal rights: the right to be soldiers, to pay taxes, to keep our tongues between our teeth". Nevertheless, so great is the affection of the working people for him, that he has recently been elected to the reichstag again, sitting for Potsdam, in which constituency is the Kaiser's residence.

The first part of the book is a recital of the familiar Marxian argument concerning war. It is the later portions, which form the bulk of the book, which are novel and instructive. In these he reviews the methods and effects of militarism as he has seen it develop in Germany. It is a story in keeping with what the whole world has recently learned regarding the astute, cold-blooded and diabolically efficient organization which controlls the German Empire. It tells the cunning methods by which it has contrived to convert an army of the people into an army against the people. How the recruits are first broken into classes according to age, so as to break up the class associations formed by residence or labor; how they are taken away from home, confined in a barracks, supplied with stimulations to their ambition and vanity, lured by the swagger and finery of a military life and constantly drilled into new kinds of creatures, docile and mechanical, with mind and soul narcotized, is all told in detail. How the soldier is maltreated, "drugged, confused, flattered, bribed, oppressed, imprisoned, polished and beaten"; how he is held to docility after his two years in barracks are past; how those outside the army are cajoled and impressed into militaristic servility; how militarism makes alliances with the strong interests of finance, manufacturing and trading; and how it rules the political, educational and religious life of the Empire is all set forth in words of convincing boldness and sincerity. No wonder the book has been suppressed in Germany and attempts made by the government to prevent its being carried to the outside world.

WHAT I SAW IN RUSSIA
(45c.)

At the present time there is no country in the world that holds our interested gaze as does Russia. Everyone is expectantly wondering what will come out of all this turmoil. All this mystery makes this book about the Russians specially interesting. "What I saw in Russia" (45 cents), by the Hon. Maurice Baring, is written in very racy and graphic style and carries you forward without effort.

The first nine chapters or so describe the author's experiences as a British war correspondent in Manchuria, during the Russo-Japanese war. The narrative is invariably vivid and informing and gives the reader glimpses of Russian and Japanese and Chinese character. It is the later chapters that give the instructive glimpses of the real Russia. This is not the Russia of the bureaucracy and corruption but of the simple minded, honest, religious peasant. These people are in many ways to us a strange people, and in the past we have been content to label them "backward" and pass on. But if we read a book like this we shall not be so sure of that. We shall likely have quite mixed feelings. What is, for instance, resignation to the Russian would be more like shiftlessness to the Canadian. "There is nothing to be done, it is God's business," is often on their lips. Then when the author tells us of the Little Russian (the southerner) that he is so lazy he says to his wife, "Little wife, say 'woa' to my horse, I've a pain in my tongue," that seems to us like doing a thing thoroughly while you are at it. Whilst such apparent listlessness does not commend itself to our judgment, there are many other qualities that will. Their simple-heartedness, their deep and genuine religious spirit, their yearning for better things, a yearning that now has found some satisfaction in the midst of terror—these characteristics will appeal to you. And the entertaining stories and fund of narrative and dialogue will make the book a pleasant and informing companion.

A SON OF THE MIDDLE BORDER

Who is Hamlin Garland? He is an American writer—an American farm boy whose father played a part in the Civil War and afterwards became one of the early pioneers of the American Middle West. In his latest book, "A Son of the Middle Border," Garland tells the personal experiences through which he passed from boyhood pioneer days to final success as an author of typical Western books.

"A Son of the Middle Border" ($1.60) therefore, is not a novel but an autobiography. It is not the sort of book to keep the reader awake all night in an attempt to gulp it whole; it is rather a book to read and absorb by easy stages—to come back to now and then for re-reading. Its interest lies in the fidelity of its pictures of pioneer farm life in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. Some of these pictures are uncolored by any glamor of romance—their realism revealing a plain, unvarnished story of hardships and futile dreams and narrow, grinding lives.

In sharp contrast with these scenes are the experiences of Garland himself, when, after deciding to leave farm life for ever, he goes to Boston and lays foundation for his literary life. He tells how he became a convert of Henry George, how he met Walt Whitman and other great lights of the time, how finally he found his opportunity as a writer of Western tales which dared to give the public the truth about conditions.

In the course of this book mention is made of the old Granger movement and the later "Farmers' Alliance."

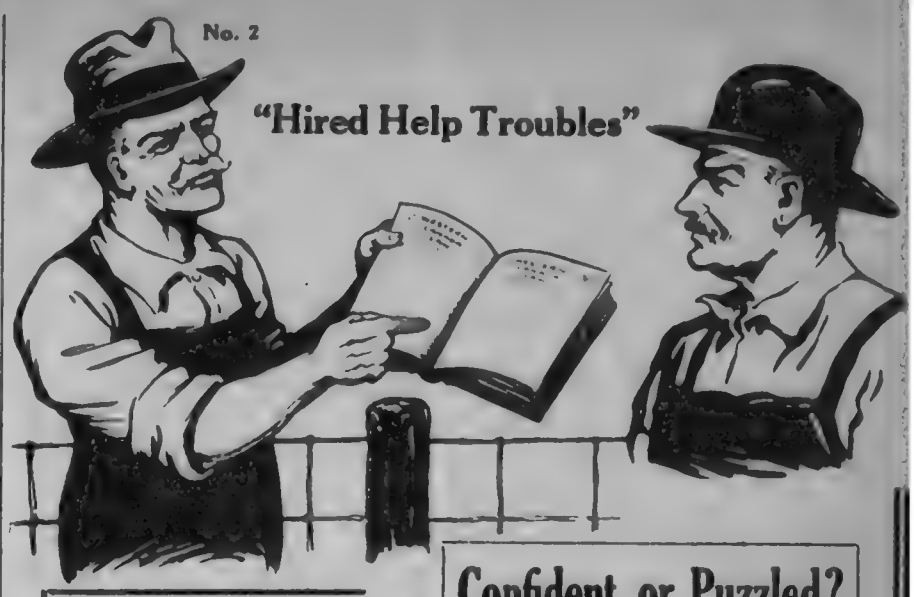
There are many passages in the book which would bear quoting, but space limits prohibit this. For those who desire to obtain knowledge of the pioneering of the Middle West across the line, "A Son of the Middle Border" will be found a very attractive book.

ON THE FRINGE OF THE GREAT FIGHT
By Colonel George G. Nasmith, C.M.G.
($1.60)

Colonel Nasmith, who is one of the Medical Health Staff of the city of Toronto, went to England with the first Canadian contingent as adviser in sanitation and an expert on water purification; later, in France, he had charge of the Canadian Mobile Laboratory. His work was carried on for 18 months, always just in touch with the firing line—"On the Fringe of the Great Fight"—and his book is packed with description and information of an unusual character. He was near St. Julien at the time of the first gas attack. He saw the now famous second battle of Ypres and describes it in detail.

Reading between the lines we get some idea of the great importance of the work done by Colonel Nas

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide upon receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title.



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When the Hired Man Quits

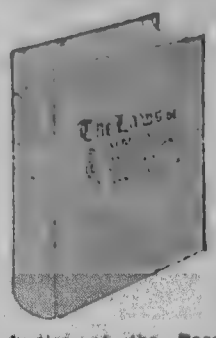
Is he entitled to wages earned when he leaves without due notice? How about paying him for the unexpired time of his contract if you dismiss him for a good cause. If you give your servant a share of the profits does this make him your partner? If your work doesn't last the season do you have to get him another job? When do you have to give him notice of dismissal in writing? When not? Does he have to give his resignation in writing? When the servant breaks his contract what then?

For answers to these see pages 266, 267, 268, 269, 270 of Western Canada Law.

The Aim

of the lawyers who have given their time and attention to the preparation of this boo khas been to answer in plain language those hundreds of every day questions that every citizen should know. It has not been with the idea of replacing the lawyer altogether but rather to enable you and I to deal with the lawyer intelligently if necessity demands a case in the courts. A great many legal entanglements are avoided and hard earned dollars oftentimes saved by knowing the law.

WESTERN CANADA LAW



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Book Department **THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE** Winnipeg Man.

mith. He analyzed the gas used by the Germans, invented the gas masks, devised a system for the supply of pure water to the troops, and did other very valuable work in sanitation and hygiene. In recognition of his services he was decorated by the King as a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St. George.

The book is full of information of an unusual character, and it answers and explains many of the questions we have all asked about, such as how the British soldier is kept fit and how the health of the army is maintained, etc.

A Man at Need

Continued from Page 8

than f'r a man ye thing ye have on the run to stop suddint an' hit straight an' wicked. Watch f'r it. An' here's another thing. Be careful of a man that stands wid his knees wobblin' an' lets ye hit him an' hit him—where it don't hurt. Chances is he has a good punch left, mostly wid the right hand. If it gets acrost to where it's meant for, ye don't know what happened. I've seen fights won so. Nine times out of ten that punch is f'r the jaw, an' comes high. I dunno why it is a man playin' f'r an wan-punch knockout always tries f'r the jaw—but he does. Now, let's see ye stand me off."

Macdonald broke and backed away, covering himself closely. McPike bored in, hitting fast and hard. Suddenly Macdonald stiffened and punched. His glove landed on McPike's chin. That experienced fighter staggered back, grinned, threw off the gloves and felt his jaw.

"Ye got me wid me own trick. That'll do f'r me tonight. Wilks, put the mitts on, an' go f'r him. Hit f'r all that's in ye, and l'arn him to cover himself."

The little Englishman became a whirlwind of attack. Macdonald could not hold him off with light hitting; he clinched, laughing.

Foley threw the door open and stepped into the light. "What's goin' on here, Jimmy?" he asked. "Is it a suckin' Sullivan ye've got?"

The men grinned.

"I'm thinkin' I've knowed men could have trimmed ould Jawn L. th' best day he ever saw—give 'em proper trainin'," said McPike. "Macdonald, here, is wishful to larn how to handle himself, for a r'ason he has."

Foley ran an experienced eye over the young man's lean, sinewy figure, with its promise of great strength. "He's in good hands," he commented briefly. "Go ahead; I'll watch."

This time it was Leamy's turn. The gloves were discarded. They wrestled, Leamy illustrating various holds, foul and fair, with a running fire of explanations.

"This boxin' is all right in its place." he said. "A strong puncher, like Jimmy, can hold most men off wid it. But a man wid the beef an' the strength will close, soon or late. Then the dirtier ye know how to fight the better. It's the strangle, an' the knee, an' the fut that wins most fights on the river. A boxer that can wrastle an' keep his feet may win; but a boxer that can't wrastle will be whipped, sure. An' mind this: When a man fights ye dirty, fight him dirtier."

The illustrations that followed showed conclusively that Bill Leamy would be very much at home in a dog fight.

"If a man used tricks like them on me, I'd kill him with an ax," said Foley.

"An' ye'd have a right to—if ye could lift the ax afterward!" said Leamy. "Them is for use when hard pushed—when the man that's winnin' will kill ye if he can."

McPike and Leamy, having undertaken the job, kept at it. By painstaking illustration, by wise counsel, by actual fighting demonstration, they drove their points home, and gradually the raw, rangy youngster rounded into a dangerous cunning fighter.

The time came when Jimmy McPike, the best man bar none on the Bonnechere, had to extend himself to hold his own against his pupil. He no longer hit lightly; Macdonald paid the full penalty for every opening; each practice was a glove fight. And thus Macdonald learned to protect himself and hit.

Leamy, the past master of foul infighting—the exponent of a system of backwoods jiujitsu—several times found himself caught in deadly grips.

Wilks had long since gone to the discard; the game was too hard and fast for his light weight. But the two experts, as they polished their pupil, felt a proper pride in their handiwork. They even fomented and abetted a row between him and one Cooley, a big man, whose reputation as a fighter was high. And when Macdonald whipped him decisively, their joy was manifest.

"Be hivins! I believe he'll trim the Frenchman yet," said McPike.

"Cooley is a good big man; but Kebec is a good bigger man," said Leamy. He regarded his chum whimsically. "D'ye know, Jimmy, it crossed me mind to wonde how it would come out if the kid took a notion to whale me—or you!"

"I've thought of it," McPike admitted. "He can't,—yet. In a year or two it may be different. A man is a fool to give up all he knows, Bill."

They looked at each other and laughed.

"Ye held out on him then," said Leamy. "So did I."

"I give him enough," said McPike. "He'll never miss what I held out—onless he tackles me."

The three became good friends and confidants. So much so that Macdonald confided to them the source of certain letters which he received by the uncertain mails. These emanated from a Miss Elsie McLeod of Burks's Rapids, an ugly bit of water with a little town beside it, where the drives usually boomed and sliced through. And young Donald Macdonald was to marry Elsie McLeod some day.

(To be continued)

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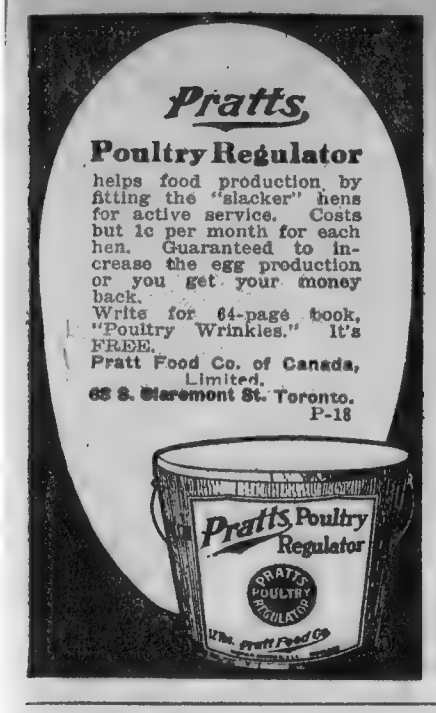

Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 11

9. Whereas the food controller and others of our leading men who know the seriousness of the present food situation are urging upon farmers the extreme gravity of the situation, and calling upon them to use every effort to increase production; and whereas the majority of our farmers are unable to respond owing to shortage of labor. Resolved that the Dominion government be requested to take immediate steps to prevent exemption boards from drafting experienced farm workers into military service and to institute some form of control over the labor market whereby a full supply of help shall be maintained on the farms, for the urgent work of crop production, care being taken to prevent men from being employed in non-essential occupations.

JOHN H. WESSON,
Sec'y. District 11.

A LOCAL THAT WILL NOT DIE

The following letter has been received from our local association at Venn, and is a splendid example of tenacity. While we have nine who will hold on and hold out in spite of discouragement we shall have locals that will not die. Now that the women are to have a hand in the work they will no doubt put some vim in it.

"Our local has had a poor attendance during the year and not much interest been taken in the meetings. The board of directors met on November 17, and we decided to hold a supper to be an annual event for the purpose of a rally and to get renewals of membership and if possible new members. The supper was held on November 27 and was a good success. We secured three new members for 1918 and we hope to retain the old members. This association together with Venn local has a co-operative trading company in Venn and while being a decided advance upon the old method of trading it has tended towards a poorer attendance at the local meetings at the schoolhouse. However, I will urge when possible more directors' meetings or the appointment of committees to care for the social and educational interest of the community. Our membership for 1917 is 21 paid-up, including three life members. Our finances are O.K. and there is no reason why we should not continue as a unit of the S.G.G.A., although some members say because of poor turn out that we should disband. I enclose $22.00 for the Red Cross Society and $9.00 membership fees.

"The new secretary for the Thornfield local is B. J. Lambert, Venn, Sask. He has held the position before for one year. Kindly make note of change of secretary and forward communications to him in future.

"We have no lady members as yet but at our annual meeting a minute was carried that we appoint three ladies on the directorate, so I hope for improvement and that we shall maintain a worth-while association."

ALF. N. MANN,
Sec'y. Thornfield G.G.A.

FARM FLOCKS IN WAR TIME

As the poultry situation stands today about 95 per cent. of the eggs and dressed poultry going on the market come from the farms. It is to the farmer that we must look for a continuance of the supply. If the farmers cut down their flocks, the supply will also fall off and a shortage will be the result. As a matter of fact this is what has already happened, although we may not realize it as yet on account of the surplus stock which was carried over in cold storage from last season. The last two years has seen a gradual cutting of the farm flocks on account of the scarcity and high price of feed, the shortage of labor and the comparatively low price of poultry compared to other meats. Notwithstanding these conditions, the farmers have been making money with poultry business figuring it on the basis of amount and value of food fed and the returns in eggs and meat received for it. Cutting down the farm flocks will have a good effect if it is done systematically. By this we mean to cull out the poor layers and keeping only the best. In this way the cost of keeping the flock is reduced while the average production of the flock is actually increased.

Should Maintain Flocks if Possible

However, at this time we would urge upon the farmers the need of increasing rather than decreasing their flocks. Farmers can generally grow poultry cheaper than any other class of meat on account of such a large part of the feed being waste produce. Poultry production can be speeded up more quickly and more easily and with a smaller outlay than any other line of farm production. There is not very much involved in the way of extra labor, feed or care for each farmer to raise 25 to 50 chickens more next season. But this increase may mean a whole lot in saving the food situation. By raising 100 pounds more poultry next year 100 pounds of good food can be realized to furnish the sinews of war overseas. Home demands will also be greater. The consuming public is gradually shifting from beef and bacon eaters to that of cheaper lines of meat. Poultry meats have not gone up in price the last three years like most of the other meats and today table poultry cannot be considered as a luxury compared to them. The overseas demand requires bacon and beef, so home consumption of these must necessarily be cut down if we are to save the food situation.

Cull Out and Select

We have for a long time maintained that with the farmer it should be a question of cutting down the cost of keeping the poultry more than reducing the size of the flock. However, as a war measure we would urge first a close culling of the entire flock of hens right now, killing off every single hen over two years old. This is reducing the flock and will cut down the cost of feeding. The next thing we urge is the need of doing a little selection. This should be done now. Look over the flock carefully and any pullets or hens that are laying during the month of January should be marked some way or other. A tin leg band is usually the best way of marking. Next spring these hens or pullets should be separated from the rest of the flock and mated with a good pure-bred rooster. Eggs for hatching should only be used from these selected hens. In this way a large number of chickens can be raised that will prove to be better layers than their parents. If any individual instruction is required in selecting good layers, the members of the staff of the Poultry Department of the Agricultural Colleges will likely be only too glad to help out. It is the intention of the Manitoba department to follow out a series of demonstrations next fall in selecting laying hens for farmers out of their own flock.

PROF. M. C. HERNER.

EARLY PULLETS BEST

For profitable early winter egg production the early hatched pullet is three times better than the late pullet, four times better than the yearling hen and thirty times better than the "aged" hen. Early pullets are best for winter eggs. This has been demonstrated many times. The Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, has collected figures for several years and when the three months (November, December and January) only are taken into consideration the relative profitableness of the four ages is as noted above. If the six winter months were considered the contrast would not be so striking, for the hens and the late pullets were just beginning to lay when the experiment closed. However, if eggs alone are to be considered we cannot afford to feed birds until towards spring before they produce. Even if desired for breeding it is a question if, with the high price of feed, we had not better erly upon the wll matured pullet for hatching eggs next spring rather than feed hens that will not produce or only at a loss.

This summary is of results that extend over four years and are taken from several of the farms of the system so that the figures will indicate fairly well what may be expected for these three months. These fgures show that early pullets (hatched before May 1st) produced eggs at a cost for feed of 18.3 cents per dozen. The late pullets (hatched after May 15th) produced at a cost of 56 cents. The year-old hens produced at a cost of 78.2 cents, and for every dozen eggs laid by the hens in the aged class the cost of feed was $5.73.

Experimental Farm Note.

MANITOBA SHORT COURSE SCHOOLS

The short course school in Manitoba after January 1 will be held as follows:

Jan. 1-12—Virden, Reston, Grand View.

Jan. 15-26—Carberry, Souris.

Jan. 29-Feb. 9—Langruth, Hartney and Rathwell.

Feb. 12-23—Farmers' week in Winnipeg, Glenella.

Feb. 25-Mar. 8—Portage la Prairie, Roland, Neepawa.

The work includes lectures on livestock, field crops, instructions in gas engine work, home making, cooking, dressmaking and millinery. Competent instructors have been secured and will conduct the classes on each of these dates. For livestock the best herds in the district will be used for practical work and in addition about three dozen 16x20 enlarged pictures of the best types of livestock. Splendid exhibits in field husbandry work of all the grains grown in Manitoba as well as specimens of diseased plants will be available. A power grain cleaner will be included in the field husbandry equipment. This will be operated by one of the demonstrators on gas engines, thus providing a practical application of the instruction given. Farmers who wish to do so, may bring in all their seed grain and have it cleaned ready for an early start in the spring.

For the gas engine work, the various engine companies in Winnipeg have very generously donated over $20,000 worth of equipment, including gas engines, magnetos, coils, carburetors, etc. The engines include some twenty different kinds and this provides a full line of instruction that will be of inestimable value to Manitoba farmers next year. A fully equipped lighting system is included in the equipment for each person and lectures and demonstrations will be given on the installation and operation of these plants on farms.

Classes in dressmaking, millinery, cookery and home nursing are provided for women, but the course is so planned that the women will be able to take advantage of the lectures in gas engine operations as well as the lectures on home economics.

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Roosters, any age, per lb. 12c
Geese, per lb. 16c

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Geese, per lb. 16c-17c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 18c

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

NEW YEAR'S BELLS

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

—Tennyson.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

There never was greater need for the making of good resolutions and for keeping them than there is at the beginning of 1918. The unprecedented times through which we are living are giving us the keener vision to see how smudged the pages of the past have been. What is necessary now is the determination to leave the spoiled sheets of the past intact, dragging none of their failures into the year on whose threshold we stand.

It takes courage and strength of purpose to do it but if we are to come out of the turmoil worthy to be victors there must be a great change of heart. Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig said some time ago that Great Britain was not yet ready for victory. Admiral Beatty says that the war will be won when the British Empire is on its knees in supplication. When our commanders tell us that there is a duty for those at home, and that the war cannot be won until we awaken to that duty it is time we heeded. Our boys are coming home in hundreds. Are they finding Canada has undergone any of the ordeal by fire or are they finding that we are going along in our old way nor little heeding the insistent demands for the making and carrying out of new resolutions.

Those boys have risked their all that "democracy should be made safe for the world." What about democracy at home? There has been something wrong with the world or such a war as is now raging could not have been contemplated. In the foreword to Nellie McClung's new book the author tells of a conversation with a woman who lived far away on the prairies and thought deeply on this question of war. In Mrs. McClung's words she says, "What I am most afraid of is that we will settle down after the war, and slip back into our old ways, our peaceful ways, and let men go on ruling the world, and war will come again and again. Men have done their best,—I am not feeling hard toward them—but I know, and the thoughtful men know, that men alone can never free the world from the blight of war; and if we go on, too gentle and sweet to assert ourselves, knitting, nursing, bringing children into the world, it will surely come to pass, when we are old, perhaps, and not able to do anything, but suffer,—that war will come again, and we shall see our daughters' children or our grand-daughters' children sent off to fight and their broken hearted mothers will turn on us accusing eyes and say to us, 'You went through all of this—you knew what this means—why didn't you do something?'"

Our duty is not only to ourselves but to the generations that are to come after. We have to develop a new public conscience. Only our personal conscience has been working and it has proved all too inadequate. Whatever else there is we must not tolerate the possibility of a war after this war. If a part of the duty rests with us, and our commanders say it does, then we must accept it, and the sooner we chasten and humble ourselves in supplication to our Maker the sooner will we not be slackers. Let us realize now and forever that the war is not affecting this generation only but the generations for all time to come. Let us resolve to do our duty so far as ever we are able. Let us insure those who are to come against the suffering we and ours are enduring. Let us pray for vision to see our duty and, seeing it, for strength to perform it.

MATERNITY GRANT

For those in Saskatchewan who are not familiar with the terms of the act providing maternity grants, the following letter from Dr. M. M. Seymour will prove instructive. Dr. Seymour says:

"The following are the conditions under which the maternity grant is made and the method of obtaining it:—

"Any expectant mother, living in an outlying district, who for financial or other reasons might be unable to obtain medical aid at the time of her confinement, may make application to the registrar of her district (who is usually the secretary-treasurer of the municipality) for the government aid allowed in such cases. The registrar must certify that such conditions as the above named exist, and if application is approved by him, a grant of $10 is paid to the mother to assist her in procuring the necessaries for the event, and $15 is paid to the medical man who attends her.

"The principal object in view is to help secure the proper medical attendance for mothers. While the sum of $15 does not pay the doctor in full for his services, especially if he has to drive a long distance, it, at least, pays him for his attendance on the case, and places him in a position that he can afford to wait until the people can pay him; further, a doctor is not justified in refusing to go to attend a case if he is assured a fee of $15.

"You will notice that the grant is only made to those who live in rural districts, where there is no doctor nearby, so as to enable the mother some assurance of medical assistance at the time of her confinement.

BOOKLET ON MATERNITY

Each of the three provincial governments has a public health department. This health department, among other things, issues a booklet on the care of the baby. For a mother or an expectant mother these little booklets are invaluable. They begin with the care the mother must take of herself and continue until the baby is safely past the year old mark. Write your respective health department for the booklet.

The Guide has also for some time now issued a booklet on Maternity. This was written by Dr. Hugh Mackay, one of the best-known doctors in Winnipeg. Send a stamped addressed envelope for this free booklet.

Oh, fold up the morning paper;
Who cares for the news of town?
But—what are the violets doing?
Has the jonquil made her gown?

—Louise Morgan Sill.

The Prairie Home of James Scott, Purple Ridge, Man.

MADAME BRESHKOVSKY

From The Outlook of November 21 we clip this enlightening little sketch of Madame Breshkovsky, the grandmother of the Russian Revolution. In Mr. Ellis' interview with her in the same number of the Outlook he says, quoting her, "During the grave cabinet crisis of early August 'My friend Kerenski asked me to come back for a little while and help him,' as she simply put it." Again Mr. Elis says, "Really it was Kerenski's plan to make her a minister without portfolio in the new cabinet; but she did not approve of this, and the plan of having ministers without portfolio was abandoned."

"No woman of modern times has had a more dramatic career than Madame Breshkovsky. We find on our card index the titles of sixteen articles and news items which have appeared in The Outlook about her since January 7, 1905. In the issue of that date she told through the pen of Ernest Poole the story of her life. She began, as a high-born young woman, the wife of a Russian landowner, to teach the peasants. Under the regime of the Czar this was criminal. She was sent as a prisoner to Siberia, near the Arctic Circle, living under the most intolerable conditions in a winter temperature of 45 degrees below zero. She began again to teach her fellow-prisoners, finally tried to escape, and was captured. The result is described in her own words in Mr. Poole's article:

"'As a punishment for my attempt I was sentenced to four years' hard labor in Kara and to forty blows of the lash. Into my cell a physician came to see if I was strong enough to live through the agony.'"

"That was nearly forty years ago. Since that time she has struggled unceasingly for Russian freedom and has many times escaped from prison and exile and been recaptured and sent back to chains and dungeons. The modest story which she tells of her experiences in the interview with Mr. Ellis gives only a faint impression of the terrors and sufferings of her life and of the indomitable spirit with which she has fought her good fight.

"A little more than ten years ago Madame Breshkovsky visited the United States, made addresses on the cause of Russian freedom, collected ten thousand dollars from the American friends to whom she had endeared herself, as a fund to carry on her work for Russian freedom, and on her return to Russia was arrested and imprisoned again. A petition signed by large numbers of Americans of position and influence asking clemency for this feeble, worn, but courageous woman was denied by the Czar. Finally, in 1915, she was again exiled, this time for life, in the Siberian prison town of Yakutsk, at the age of seventy-one, half blind, with cataracts on both eyes. From this living death she was released in May of this year by the success of the Russian revolution.

"Her message to America is a proof added to the many which have been displayed by martyrs and patriots throughout history of the fact that, however tyrants and despots may break and bind the body, the spirit, if it is the right kind of spirit, can never be enslaved."

Sing a song of hearts grown tender,
With the sorrow and the pain,
Sorrow is a great old mender,
Love can give,—and give again.
Love's a prodigal old spender,—
And the jolliest old lender,
For he never turns away
Anyone who comes to borrow,
If they say their stock is slender,
And they're sorely pressed by sorrow!
Never has been known to say,—
"We are short ourselves to-day,—
Can't you come again to-morrow?"
That has never been Love's way!
And he's rich beyond all telling,
Love divine all love excelling!

—Nellie McClung.

TWO BIRDS WITH ON STONE

Who enjoys washing dishes? A few do, but more do not. Those horrid pots and pans! One woman made her boys, as well as girls, willing, even anxious, to do the supper dishes while she rested. This is how it happened:

"Why don't you start your new book Willie?" asked mother, noticing as she dried a cup, that Willie seemed "out of a job."

"Don't feel like it—takes me too long to read anyhow."

Mother thought a while then said,

"I wish I had more time to read aloud. How would it be if I start every night to read, while two of you wash up."

"Yes! Oh yes!"

"Sure thing," replied Willie.

They always had begged for stories, and mother was a pretty fair reader.

Sometimes she would find "Sowing Seeds in Dannie" by her plate, and little Mary would dance around the table singing, "Dannie, Dannie! Oh goodie, goodie!"

The children cleared the table, washed the dishes, swept the floor and found extras to prolong the reading.

Sometimes father became interested, and made his "chores" suit the reading hour; and I really believe that Michael O'Halloran did him as much good as he did Peter.

URIEL B. R.

WHERE IS ITS VIRTUE?

I see so many questions of the day taken up on the Homemakers' page that I take courage to write you about a question that is on my mind at present. In The Guide of November 7 I see an article on vocation choosing, and advocating a course in domestic science for our girls. Well, I happen to know of a case here where a young girl went last winter to the Agricultural college to take a course in domestic science. She came back with such high notions of her own importance she couldn't associate with her old companions and kept herself aloof from them. Now, the question I would like to see answered is, Was she made better or worse by being sent to college? Hoping to hear someone's views on this question.

THISTLE.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the dead; short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.
Take up your quarrel with the foe!
To you, from falling hands, we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it nigh!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

—JOHN McRAE.

Left-Overs

Somehow after Christmas season there seems just one thing to write about, and that is left-overs. For days before that momentus day we bake and fuss and stew, and then when Christmas and New Year come the good things do not disappear as fast as we thought they were going to and the day after usually finds us with a lot of left-overs on our hand. We often enjoy the left-overs as much or more than the original dish. Many of the most discouraging scraps may be made very palatable by the addition of white sauce, gravy or salad dressing, the most useful accompaniments in preparing left-overs. I had an English servant once who opened my eyes to the possibilities in soup. She could make soup with a flavor (anybody can make soup without) out of the odds and ends that most people would have put in the hen feed or the garbage can. Any little bit of gravy, white sauce, vegetable or left over cereal went into the soup pot, and with an onion or two, a bit of carrot or peas and some thickening made a really delicious soup. Water in which vegetables have been cooked contains much valuable mineral matter and adds flavor to soup stock. Rice water may be used as the basis for a cream soup when milk is scarce. Much of the success of cooking left-overs lies in a well stocked seasoning shelf.

Chicken or Turkey Soup

The carcase of the Christmas turkey or chicken makes fine stock for soup. Break up the carcase, put on in cold water and simmer for one hour. Add any left over carrots, peas, beans or corn and two onions. If there are no left overs, use fresh vegetables and a little rice or macaroni for thickening, or a little cereal may be added.

Chicken or Turkey Salad

Portions of left over meat, cold pork, veal, turkey or chicken mixed with a little celery and salad dressing makes a dish that is economical and acceptable to most people. Apples cut into cubes may be substituted for part of the celery, and the salad absorbs the dressing better when the apples are used. If one cannot get celery use apples and add a little celery salt to the dressing.

Rice and Chicken Salad

2 cups boiled rice — 2 cups chicken or turkey
Salad dressing

Line a mould with the hot boiled rice, pressing it against the sides and leaving the centre hollow. When cold turn from the mould, fill the centre with the meat and salad dressing and serve.

Jellied Chicken Salad

Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatin in a little water and then stir into one pint of clear well-seasoned stock, heated to the boiling point. When it begins to thicken stir in half a cupful of chopped celery. Take one cupful of cold veal or chicken breast, dice it and mix it with one cupful of seasoned cooked peas. Pour a layer of the jelly in a mould, place in a layer of peas and veal or chicken, then pour over more of the jelly. Repeat until all the ingredients are used. Chill and turn out on lettuce; garnish with tiny pickles.

Green Pea and Chicken Salad

Use only the white meat of chicken that has been cooked until tender, and cut it up into bits; add to this seasoned green peas. Season the chicken with a little salt and pepper if not already seasoned. Place in little nests of lettuce; garnish with tiny cucumbers, pickled; serve with salad dressing.

Croquettes

The darker portions of the meat may be made into croquettes.

3 cups chopped meat — 1 teaspoon onion juice
1 tablespoon flour — 1 teaspoon dried parsley
1 tablespoon butter — 1 cup milk
Salt and pepper

Grind the meat through the food chopper and measure it, add the onion juice and pepper. Melt the butter and add the flour and milk to make a white sauce. When the white sauce has boiled one minute add the meat to it. Put the fat on to heat in a deep frying pan. When the meat has cooled, form it into medium sized cones. Roll the cones in beaten egg and bread crumbs. Place the cones in a wire basket and fry one minute in deep hot fat. The fat is hot enough when a cube of bread will brown in 40 seconds. Drain the croquettes on brown paper and serve hot with sauce or gravy. If one has not time to make the croquettes, add potato to the meat and white sauce and form into balls, roll in flour and fry in a little hot fat.

Pudding Sauces

The Christmas pudding, or what is left of it, does not spoil in the keeping and may be served with a different sauce. For a medium hard sauce the following answers the purpose very well:

1 egg — 1 cup sugar
Flavoring — Salt

Beat the yolk of the egg until light, add the sugar gradually, beating all the time. Beat the white of the egg until stiff and fold in. A little lemon juice and rind may be used for flavoring.

Liquid Sauce

½ cup butter — 1 pint water
2 level tablespoons flour — 1 cup brown sugar
Flavoring

Melt the butter, add the flour and the hot water, stirring all the time, then the sugar and lemon rind and juice or vanilla and a grating of nutmeg. A tablespoon of caramel improves this sauce.

Cream Sauce

This sauce is very delicious and if the pudding is not too rich a welcome accompaniment.

¾ cup thick cream — ¼ cup powdered sugar
¼ cup milk — ½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix milk and cream, beat until stiff then add sugar and vanilla.

Shepherd's Pie

Minced meat — Tomatoes
Mashed potatoes

Make left-over meat of any kind into a wet hash that is not greasy. Onion may be added. Put into a baking-dish or casserole, cover with mashed potato, about one inch thick, and when wanted reheat in the oven till delicately browned.

A layer of left-over canned or cooked tomatoes between the meat and crust is a very appetizing addition to this wholesome pie.

Cereal Muffins

1 cup cooked cereal — 2 teaspoons baking-powder
1 cup flour — ¼ to ½ cup milk
1 teaspoon salt — 1 egg
1 to 4 tablespoons melted butter

Most cooked cereals make excellent muffins, combined with flour.

Corn-meal may be used instead of flour in the above proportions in combination with cold cooked rice.

These wholesome muffins, as the housekeeper knows, make an agreeable addition to any breakfast menu.

Turkey with Potato Border

Cold turkey — 1 egg yolk
2 cups gravy — 3 cups mashed potatoes

Cut turkey in pieces for serving. Reheat in gravy. Add seasonings if necessary. Place a buttered mould on platter, build around it a wall of hot mashed potato, and brush with egg. Remove mould, put turkey in centre and place in oven to brown potato.

Chicken Pudding

2 cups left-over chicken, diced — 2 cups milk
2 eggs — 1 can corn
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper

Butter a baking-dish or casserole. Put in the chicken and pour over a mixture made of the two eggs beaten, the milk, corn and seasonings. Put in a pan of hot water and bake until set in a moderate oven.

Mrs. L. R. M.

Creamed Chicken

2 cups diced chicken meat — 2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk — ½ teaspoon mustard
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter, add dry ingredients, and when thoroughly mixed, pour in the milk gradually. When it has boiled up pour over the meat, which should be in a fireproof dish. Cover with buttered dry bread-crums and bake thirty minutes.

Mrs. J. R.

The Cumby Cook.

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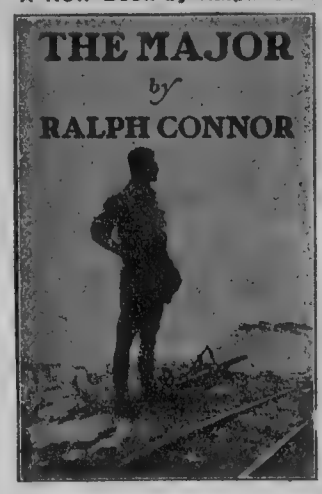

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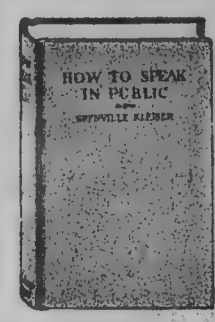

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By GRENVILLE KLEISER

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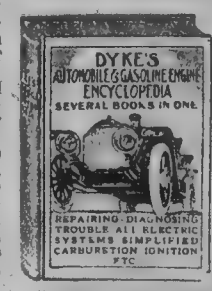

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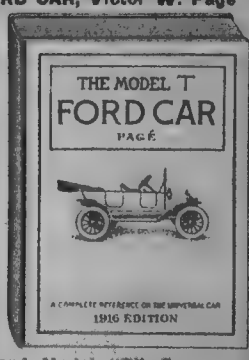

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Currants and Gooseberries

By A. P. Stevenson

A. P. STEVENSON.

Of all the different kinds of small fruit grown none is grown with less labor than the currant in its different classes, red, white and black. It is also adapted to many varieties of soil and climate and can be grown to good advantage all over our Western provinces. It is largely grown, but certainly the currants grown in many gardens are not of a size or quality to encourage new beginners. As without doubt this is the first fruit planted in home making, it should be well known that there is no fruit that responds so readily to a little care and cultivation as the currant. But nothing will give such disappointing results if neglected and allowed to grow among grass and weeds. The following hints and suggestions will be of value in the management of this fruit.

Planting and Cultivation

Although being easily grown and also native of our country, for best results the bushes should be planted in well drained, rich soil, well prepared the year previous to planting, and given good cultivation afterwards. Keep clear of all grass and weeds and it will be surprising to see the fine size and juicy quality of the fruit. Start with young two-year-old plants. Set them out in a long row for convenience in horse cultivation. The plants should be four feet apart in the row and the rows five feet apart. All planting should be done in spring. Use the one horse cultivator frequently during the summer. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer together with barnyard manure.

The red and black currant bear the larger portion of their fruit on wood of different ages. The black currant bears most of its fruit on wood of the previous year's growth. In consequence it is important to have always a good supply of one-year-old healthy wood. The red and white currants produce their fruit on wood that is two years old and older, but the best fruit is produced on wood from two to four years. Nearly all varieties of currants send up a number of young shoots each year. The pruning should consist of removing all but three or four of these new shoots each season, and at the same time some of the old wood may be removed close to the ground. By following this plan the entire bush will be renewed every few years. It is well not to have any of the branches more than four years of age. Do not, under any circumstances, try to grow your currant bushes in tree form—nature intended it for a bush and you cannot improve on this system. Early spring is the proper time to prune the currant.

Renewing and Propagation

A currant plantation will bear a large number of good crops if well cared for, but if neglected the bushes soon loose their vigor. But a currant plantation can be renewed with little labor. It is best to have new bushes coming on a year or two before removing the old ones. About eight years is the limit of profitable bearing. It should then be rooted out after that. The usual method of propagating currants is by cuttings which root very readily. Sometimes good plants can be got from one year's growth. Cuttings can be made either in the spring or fall. We favor making them in the spring. The wood should be of the current season's growth, and it is important the cuttings be taken off in spring before the buds begin to swell. Ten inches is the usual length, and when made the cuttings should be planted at once in mellow soil. Plant deeply so that only one bud will show above the ground and slope at an angle of 45 degrees. This will ensure strong rooted plants.

Currants as a rule are hardy and safe to plant anywhere in our country, but are much benefited by a good winter blanket of snow. I will mention only a few varieties out of the many we have tried that are giving good satisfaction.

Red varieties:

Perfection—This is a cross between Fays and White Grape. A great bearer of large fruit of fine quality.

Raby Castle—A well known variety, a strong upright grower. Fruit medium in size and quality.

North Star—Originated in Minnesota, where it is highly prized. A good bearer of medium sized fruit.

Of the white varieties we have tried nothing that is any improvement on the well known White Grape. There are not as many black currants grown in our country as red or white, but there is a yearly increasing demand for bushes to plant out to grow more of this excellent fruit. Lees Prolific and Black Naples are the two best varieties in our experience. Crandall is a variety of the Buffalo currant, size extra large, blue black, peculiar flavor, medium quality, a strong, upright grower.

The currant worm and lice are the two chief sources of trouble in currant growing. As soon as the first appear, one ounce of powdered hellebore in a pailful of water applied with a whisk is a safe remedy. The other pest, plant lice, can be controlled by spraying with coal oil emulsion, applied so that it must reach the under side of the leaf.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry belongs to the same family as the currant, and its management is much the same as has been advised for the currant. As a rule gooseberries are not as hardy as currants and should never be planted in exposed locations. Brush makes an excellent winter protection. The gooseberry is a moisture loving plant and delights in a deep rich moist soil, well manured. Gooseberries are difficult to grow from cuttings in this country and layering is the usual method used for propagation. This is done in July. Earth is heaped up around and through a fair sized bush until only the tips of the young shoots are left uncovered. The following spring most of the bushes will have formed roots; these should be cut up and planted out. All English varieties are a failure with us. They are too tender and subject to mildew. The following varieties have given us good crops. They are mentioned in order of merit: Carrie, Houghton, Mabel, Downing, Rideau, Pearl and White Transparent. Gooseberries should always be grown in bush form, and if well pruned and manured the plantation will not need to be renewed for 10 years.

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The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.

The Toronto "Printer and Publisher" says—

"Canada has numerous 'controlled' newspapers by big interests, by department stores and by corporations. We all know this, wink at it, and sometimes defend it—but there is abroad everywhere a house-cleaning spirit and purpose. How can we have a Utopian Canada with controlled and shameless newspapers and a public that acquiesces in a controlled press?"

That's the question and there's only one answer to it.

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Farm Women's Clubs

CORRECTION OF DATES

The dates of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention were inadvertently announced on this page last week as being on January 15, 16, and 17 instead of on January 9, 10 and 11. Will all Manitoba readers please bear this correction in mind. The Women's Section meets concurrently with the Grain Growers' Association on January 9, 10 and 11.

GREETINGS.

Before this reaches you we shall have crossed the threshold of the New Year. Let us welcome it with a smile and a brave heart. It holds for us much of good. The only real evil which can come to us is through our own wrongdoing. Character will be tested, sacrifices will be demanded, but "underneath are the Everlasting Arms."

We are hoping that this year will see more interest taken by our women in community and public affairs. Do we all know that we are given the right to vote in school affairs, and are qualified for office as trustee through our husband's assessment? There are districts where the only ones found at the annual school meeting are the trustees and the secretary. Our women must change all this. It is time we woke up to the needs of the children, and got behind the teacher, either to support or push, or both. And January is the month in which we can show our interest to best advantage, as it is the time for the election of new officers as well as the time for reviewing the old policy and launching forth upon the new.

Then, too, we have the privilege of working in municipal affairs, thanks to the legislation of last year. Who is going to represent you in your local improvement district or municipality? What is his attitude toward municipal hospitals? Is he progressive? If he is not, then elect someone who is. We have shown our interest by exercising the franchise in provincial matters. Let us show the same interest in school and municipal matters—affairs nearer home, if a little less spectacular.

And don't forget the United Farm Women's convention January 22-25. An attractive program has been prepared which will be published later. If you are not a delegate you are welcome as a visitor, and you have the same advantage in rates as the delegate. There is inspiration in every session. Come to the Calgary convention and begin the New Year right. A Happy New Year to All!

LEONA R. BARRITT,
Prov. Sec. U.F.W.A.
Calgary, Alta.

OUR RED CROSS AMBULANCE FUND

Amounts previously acknowledged	$65.00
Rutland W.G.G.A.	75.00
Lake Johnston W.G.G.A.	10.00
Perley G.G.A.	20.50
Two Prince Albert Homemakers	2.00
Mrs. F. Siver, Kennedy P.O.	1.00

As previously announced, the Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A. is sending, as a special personal gift, a Red Cross motor ambulance, costing $600, to the boys at the front. The ambulance will carry our G.G.A. emblem, which we know will strike a responsive chord in many a heart 'over there.' A number of contributions have come in, not stating definitely whether for the ambulance or not. I hope to be able to report these next week. All contributions should be sent to me direct, marked "R.C. Ambulance Fund," as soon as possible.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.
Piche P.O.

Ambulance Messages.

The Rutland W.G.G.A. secretary, Miss Purdy, writes "The ladies of the Rutland W.G.G.A. here decided to contribute the whole of the last donation of $75 to the W.G.G.A. Red Cross ambulance fund."

Jas. MacGregor, sec.-treas., Perley G.G.A., writes: "Please find enclosed the sum of $20.50 to be devoted to the buying of the Red Cross ambulance which the W.G.G. are sending over as a New Years gift.

"We held our meeting December 3, and it was agreed that we confine the business to half an hour and devote the rest of the evening to a social entertainment at which there was a ten-cent tea. From the tea we raised $6.70. It was then announced what it was for and a special effort was made to make it ten dollars. A collection was taken up, with the result that we got $20.50. Will you kindly acknowledge same through The Guide.

"Please note the result of 'an extra effort' possible in every local."

V. M. N.

Mrs. Ida McNeal, acting secretary for Lake Johnston W.G.G.A., writes: "Enclosed please find $10 to be applied to fund for motor ambulance, a donation from the Lake Johnston W.G.G.A. As we are not holding meetings on account of our president's sickness and our secretary's absence for the winter, we are just taking this amount from our treasury."

S.G.G.A. District No. 1 Meeting.

The annual meeting District No. 1 of the S.G.G.A. was held in Moose Jaw November 27 with the district director, W. Beesley, in the chair.

President J. A. Maharg, Secretary J. B. Musselman, and the district director of No. 4, R. M. Johnson, members of the executive; H. M. McKinney, superintendent of organization, Mrs. Haight, vice-president of the Women's section, and Mrs. T. M. Morgan, district director of the women's section, were present, and took a very active part in the discussions of the resolutions, and also delivered very helpful addresses in the evening.

Our president, Mr. Maharg, gave us a most timely and instructive address on our patriotic duty with respect to Victory bonds, increased production, and returned soldiers, which all present enjoyed and will be productive of good results. Mrs. Haight gave an all too short address on the "Plan of Work" in the women's section in her usual comprehensive manner. We had a good attendance of our women and they were as earnest and enthusiastic as ever about the work.

Two important resolutions coming from the women brought out some enlightening discussion and were carried with a great deal of satisfaction; one was with regard to the apparent unlimited supply of liquor the liquor houses are advertising and asking that the government take it over for their use in the manufacture of munitions and prohibit the use of grain to manufacture more while the present supply lasts. The other one asked that the government enact eugenic laws which will require a satisfactory certificate of health of both parties to the marriage before a license shall be granted, and that all physicians shall be required to report venereal diseases and tuberculosis the same as other contagious diseases.

O. MORGAN,
Dir. Dist. No. 1, W.S.G.G.A.
Aquadell.

Enterprise

The Dunkirk W.G.G.A. has decided to purchase a piano, which will be placed in the school for public use.

PATRIOTIC WORK FIRST

We held our regular monthly meeting on December 5, but owing to rather severe weather only nine members and two visitors were present. New officers were elected for the coming year, and we are looking for a much larger membership. We have 24 members at present.

A delegate was elected to send to the convention in Calgary. Owing to raising all the money possible for Red Cross and relief work it was decided that we only send one delegate this year.

We do hope this awful struggle will be over before another year, and that we will be able to send the full number we are entitled to.

The ladies who were to take the topics were absent, so our meeting was rather short, but interesting. Red Cross work was given out and finished work taken in. We have raised $147.70 for the Red Cross and made 163 garments and articles this year.

Tea was served before the meeting adjourned.

Hoping the convention in Calgary will be the best yet,

MRS. F. S. JAMES,
Maple U.F.W.A., Ponoka

DISCUSS HOSPITAL ACT

Alix U.F.W. held a joint meeting with the U.F.A. on November 24 to discuss the hospital question. Mr. Perry, deputy minister of municipalities, was present and gave an interesting address. A discussion followed and it was pointed out that so little is generally known of the provisions of the Hospital Act that a campaign of education would be necessary before action could be taken by the municipalities. A chicken supper was served at the close, the money raised going to pay club and delegate expenses. In October a bake sale for Belgian relief brought $25. A shower was also given to a bride-to-be member, and was quite a success.

We are glad to note this fraternal spirit in our clubs. A little more interest in each other will help us all.

L. R. B.

ADVISES CONSERVING OF SUGAR

In regard to the resolution re food pledge cards it was brought before the last meeting, and was approved of, but our members go further and think the following should be included:

Whereas the supply of sugar is limited and is insufficient to meet the needs of the allies, and whereas it would greatly conserve the stock of sugar, to abolish its use as a luxury.

Therefore be it resolved that we petition the food controller to restrict the use of sugar in making of candies, icings and soft drinks.

MISS N. TURNER, Sec.-treas.
Jenner, Alta.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

My very dear friends (for that is what so many of you are to me), as one of your provincial directors at large I made up my mind some time ago I would like to write a few lines to the secretary of every woman's local, and get better acquainted with you in that way; but when Mr. Musselman sent me the list I was fairly daunted at the number of names it contained, so I am taking this, the easiest way, of wishing you all "A Very Happy New Year." May God in His mercy grant that during this year of 1918 peace may again come to reign over the world; that is our first and most anxious wish. But during this year I would like to see a great and decided advance in our Grain Growers' work. It has been largely a man's affair up till now, and they have made a pretty good job of it (well, considering); but this year I hope all the women members will get right hold of things, and each one of us make it a personal affair, and push our meetings and ideals as much as they possibly can. Many of us knew the C.W.S. at home; they would never have got where they are today if their women-folk hadn't rallied round, and bought nearly all their groceries, dry-goods, etc., at their own co-operative stores. And although it is impossible for us to do that just yet, many of us could buy a good deal more from Central than we have been doing recently.

Another thing; to keep progressing we must increase our members; many more locals could easily be formed; in fact, in nearly every place where the men are organized, the women are only waiting to be asked. And to every woman member I would like to say, sit right down and think of three women of your acquaintance who do not belong to your local, and go right after them; and, although you will probably not be able to get all three of them, you will surely be able to get one of them, and possibly two. Don't be satisfied with their vague promise to join "some day" make arrangements to call for them on your way to the next meeting, and take them along with you, see they meet those of the other members they do not already know, and study to keep up their interest for the first few meetings, and they will be all right after that. Think what a great thing it will be at our next convention to see one and the other of you getting up all over the hall and saying, "We have more than doubled our members these last six weeks," and it would be so very easily done.

Hoping to see you all there, and again wishing you a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year,

FANNY E. SHEPHERD.
Prov. Dir. at Large, W.S.G.G.A.

DELIGHTS FOR BOYS OVERSEAS

On November 3 we met at the rest room and put up 17 boxes for the boys in the trenches. We sent them to our own boys from Nanton over there. If they do not need them they are to be handed to those boys who have no one to send parcels. There were a pair of socks in each box, and four pairs of wristlets, fruit cake, chocolate bars, gum, tobacco, cigarettes, cookies, apples, lump sugar, cocoa, ox and tomato cubes, writing tablets, candles, and to make the box even we filled it up with peanuts. Two members of the U.F.W.A. gave us the money for the postage. Then as well we sent boxes to our own boys over there.

I gave a paper not long ago on Amusements for Young People in Winter Evenings. We are very anxious to get plans for a municipal hospital under way before the convention. We wish we could get someone to speak to us and get us started. Can you tell us of someone? I received a letter from Buffalo View Women's Institute asking us how to start a rest room.

MRS. J. P. RANSOM,
Sec. U.F.W.A
Nanton, Alta.

THINKING OF Y.M.C.A.

As we have had only a small attendance at our meetings through the busy season I have failed to report to you as Miss Stocking told me to.

But as the rush for this year is over quite a number of our members attended the meeting of Oct. 11 at the home of Mrs. Geo. James. Our president made a plea for the Y.M.C.A. work at the front.

A paper was read by Mrs. Hindle on Environment, and another paper by Mrs. Graham on Education. Lunch was then served.

MRS. J. A. GRAHAM,
Sec. Clunie W.G.G.A.
Argo, Sask.

A HELPFUL MEETING

The October meeting of the Idaleen W.S.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Sinclair. After singing O Canada, the roll call was answered by medical qualities of hot water. It was decided to hold a concert on October 23, and also a debate. Resolved, "That a College education is more beneficial to a boy than a half-section of land and a Grade VIII. education," the affirmative to be taken by Mrs. Hendershot and Mr. Sansom, and the negative by Miss Woerinke and Dr. Raynor. A paper on What Benefits We Receive from Holidays, was read by Mrs. Cutler, followed by a musical program.

Idaleen, Sask. MRS. J. C. HAY,
Sec. W.S.G.G.A.

"HAZING DAISY."

Sunnyvale U.F.W. were to hold a concert and dance on November 23. Some of the members had gotten up a play, "Hazing Daisy," and there were to be songs, recitations and supper. The first Monday in November they held a special meeting and packed 20 Christmas boxes for the boys in the trenches who had gone from that locality. Besides, $50 was sent to the Red Cross for Christmas stockings for the wounded men.

LEONA R. BARRETT,
Prov. Sec. U.F.W.A.
Calgary, Alta.

To the Gift Seeker

The true Gift Giver today is better known by the wisdom of his selection than by the amount of money he spends. So long as the gift bears distinction and quality, its cost may be dropped out of consideration. The gift spirit is not measured in dollars and cents.

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Our Winter Knitting

The long winter evenings should mean many comfortable things for the boys overseas.

It is hard for us here where we have our coal in the cellar and have abundance of warm clothes to realize the difficulty and privation and discomfort the boys in the trenches must undergo. Their comfort and warm depends entirely on the clothes they wear. If we fail to send them warm clothing they must of necessity go cold and uncomfortable. The woolen articles here illustrated are very useful and easy to make.

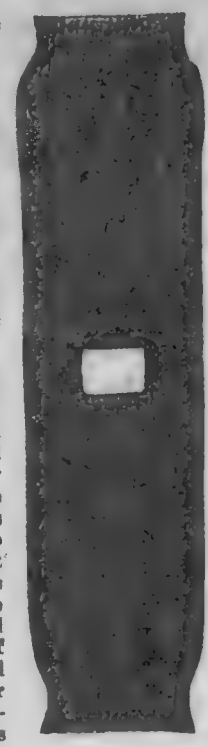
Wristlets

Wristlets are almost essential for the man in the trenches. The wristlet illustrated is a very comfortable one and one that is much used. They are just as useful though if they are not made quite so long. Some prefer that the hand be plain. For the wristlet about

one-eight of a pound of yarn is necessary. Cast on 52 stitches on 3 needles, 16 on each of two and 20 on the third. Knit 2, purl, 2 for four inches. To make the opening for the thumb knit 2, purl 2 to end of third needle. Turn, knit and purl back to the end of the first needle, always slipping the first stitch, turn, continue knitting back and forth for two inches. From this point continue as at first, for four inches for the hand either in purling and plain or altogether in plain. One inch of the purling and plain at the top of the glove makes it fit more snugly; bind off loosely and buttonhole the thumb opening, if preferred a short thumb may be knit in.

Sleeveless Sweater

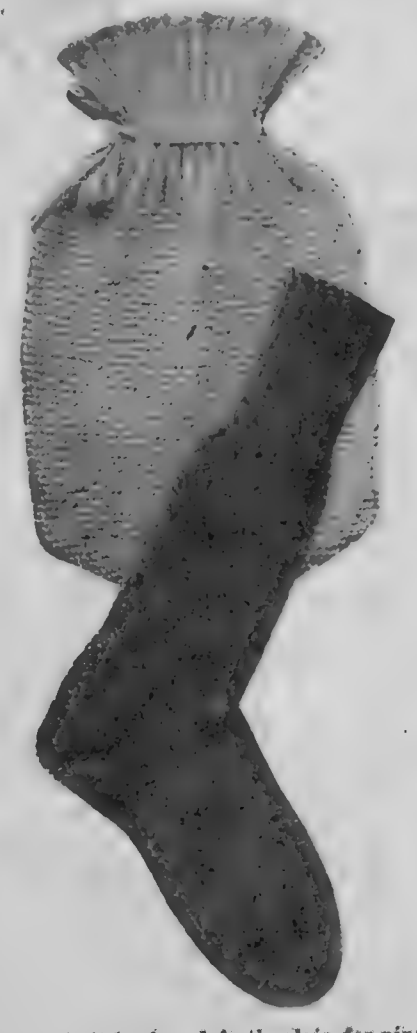
For the sweater illustrated here the heavier yarn which is used for socks will be quite suitable. This sweater requires three-quarters of a pound of yarn. Cast on 88 stitches, knit 2, purl 2 stitches for 4 inches. Knit plain until sweater measures 25 inches, knit 30 stitches, cast off 28 stitches for neck loose. Knit 30 stitches, knit 7 ridges on each shoulder, cast on 28 stitches. Knit plain for 21 inches. Purl 2, knit 2 stitches for 4 inches. Sew up the sides leaving 9 inches for armholes. Two rows of single crochet around neck will make it keep its shape. The sweater illustrated has only one row of single crochet around the arm. A better way, however, of finishing the arm holes is to pick up the stitches around the arm hole after the sides have been sewed up. Then knit one or one and one-half inches of the sleeve. This makes a much more comfortable and better fitting sweater.



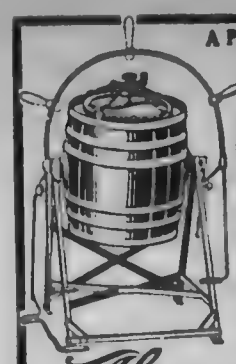
Hot Water Bottle

The demand for socks does not in the least diminish. Summer and winter the supply of knitted woolen socks must continue to be sent to the front.

For the hot water bottle cover use knitting cotton of medium weight. Cast on fifty stitches, knit 2, purl 2 and repeat until the work is four inches deep,



then knit back and forth, plain for nine and one-half inches more or until the entire work reaches two stitches at beginning and two stitches at end of each needle until there are sixty stitches left, and bind on. Make another piece in the same manner and sew together. Attach a twenty-inch piece of tape to seams at one side of ribbing to tie around neck of bottle.



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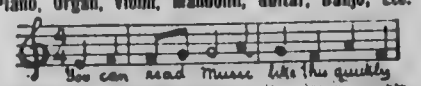

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THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

THE War Charities Act, 1917, defines "war charities" as follows: any fund, institution or association, other than a church or the Salvation Army, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act, having for its objects or among its objects the relief of suffering or distress, or the supplying of needs or comforts to sufferers from the war, or to soldiers, returned soldiers or their families or dependents, or any other charitable purpose connected with the present European war. Any question whether a charity is a war charity shall be finally determined by the Minister.

The Act also provides:

(1) It shall not be lawful to make any appeal to the public for donations or subscriptions in money or in kind for any war charity as hereinbefore defined, or to raise or attempt to raise money for any such war charity by promoting any bazaar, sale, entertainment or exhibition, or by any similar means, unless—

(a) the war charity is either exempted from registration or is registered under this Act; and

(b) the approval in writing of the executive committee or other governing body of the war charity has been obtained, either directly or through some person duly authorized to give such approval on behalf of such governing body;

and if any person contravenes any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) This section shall not apply to any collection at Divine Service in a place of public worship.

The Act was assented to on the 20th of September, 1917, and the above section so far as it relates to registration is applicable to War Charities on the 20th of December, 1917. After that date, collections made otherwise than on behalf of a registered War Charity buy subscriptions, donations, bazaars, sales, entertainments, exhibitions or similar means of collecting money are illegal.

Regulations and information respecting registration may be obtained from the undersigned.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Ottawa, December 3, 1917.

A New Year's Wish

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

In the very midst of winter comes the summer of the heart. It is at Christmas time and the New Year, when winter's winds are keenest, that hearts grow mellow and the pleasant breezes of good will blow and the sunshine of kindliness is warmest and brightest. The natural good will of the human heart, often repressed or chilled, breaks out in the universal greeting. We wish one another a happy New Year.

DR. SALEM BLAND

Perhaps we might abbreviate the greeting and be content to wish for others and to seek for ourselves simply a new year. Well if it be also happy but better, perhaps, that it be a new year than that it be a happy but old one.

In almost any sense of the word it is a gain that the year should be a new one. There is, perhaps, only one exception. The new year might unhappily be new in moral weakness and failure. But even in such case it would be only in appearance that it was new. Such melancholy changes are scarcely changes. They are merely revelations, the fungus growth outside the tree that tells of the decay within; the breaking out into overt action of impulses nourished in secret. "No one," observed the old Roman moralist, "becomes very bad all at once." So a year that might seem new in moral decline would after all be really and peculiarly an old year.

And, perhaps, in every other sense we may wisely wish for others and ourselves a new year, or if that unlimited wish be too heroic, all can at least meet hopefully and courageously whatever hardest and most painful of new experiences may be ordered and in many ways we may even seek earnestly to make the year a new one. Let us, at least, make sure of some new ideas.

Some one has bidden us reverence the grey-headed truths, but it is also to be borne in mind that old truths, like old bread, may grow stale. A steady diet of old truths makes the mind torpid, and the spirit cannot be alert and vigorous when the mind is half-asleep.

By a judicious selection of newspapers and periodicals, by some new books and some of the unquestionably and inexhaustibly great old ones, especially that venerated library which always seems to transcend whatever wisdom the world out of its hard struggle wins, we may make the coming year in a very deep and vital sense a new one.

Most people who start life in a small way hope to end in a large, and would count life a failure if they ended it in the poor little house in which their childhood was passed or in which they first started for themselves. Such an end might, or might not, be a sad thing, but it is infinitely sadder to end life in the same narrow habitation of thought in which we began. Larger and more costly houses may not be for us all, but all of us may year by year move into nobler and more spacious conceptions of life and God and our duty and the divinely ordered unfolding of things and the splendid possibilities of our humanity pressing on, however blindly and stumblingly, to an unknown but glorious goal.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, noting how the nautilus builds its spiral shell of chambers, each larger than the last, finds a parable:

"Build thee more stately mansions,
O my soul;
As the swift seasons roll,
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

It is indeed hardly a matter of choice with Canadians, as with nearly all the rest of the world, whether 1918 shall be a new year or not. The old habitations of human thought, political, social, religious, are tottering and tumbling everywhere. All must build new ones or be homeless. Especially for Canadians does the election of 1917 definitely and deeply mark the beginning of a new era. Old prejudices, old limitations, must be laid aside or we shall be strangers and foreigners in the new Canada that is here.

Even more deeply than by new ideas is life renewed by new forms of service and self-sacrifice. None grow old so quickly as those absorbed in themselves. None find life so monotonous as those always looking after Number One. The most wearisome and unendurable prospect we could face, a prospect that would soon drive us into imbecillity, would be a looking-glass. Lord Byron was not wholly an egotist, but throughout much of his strangely mingled career the ego had far too large a place in his cosmos, and it was the egotism which spoke when he confessed he had no conception of any kind of life which duration would not make tiresome.

Life is kept fresh and sweet by self-sacrifice for things felt to be worth while. When our daily tasks grow easy it is time to see if there are not more exacting duties calling us. There is a lurking danger in all habits, even in the good ones. When any good thing has become a habit it is no longer good enough. Life will always be setting for us, if we do not dodge them, tasks that call for a bolder faith, a more resolute purpose, a more self-forgetful love. We must welcome into our lives fresh forms of sympathy and service as we let into our houses in winter fresh air. Deeper than the renewal of thought and the renewal of action is the renewal of feeling.

Nothing renews life so marvellously as a new affection or a deepening of an old. Let us be on the watch for new friendships, new devotions, new enthusiasms. If these cannot always be found there is always possible the effort to do fuller justice to the old and the familiar. Let us look into the faces of our best-known friends with new eyes. Let us seek to explore more fully their goodness, their grace, their worthiness, perhaps sometimes their need and the pathos of their hurt or hampered lives. Is there anything that so blinds us as familiarity? In every tiniest village, in every home, there are new and lovely possibilities of fellowship as yet unrealized.

Central and vital in all forms of renewal is the opening of the heart more fully to God. God is the Eternal Surprise, the Inexhaustibly Unexpected. He must hate monotony and uniformity for there is none of these in His universe. The soul can never be fossilized that gives free play to the ever-quickening, ever-renewing Spirit of God.

MUSIC IN THE HOME

If every person in America and Canada could play some instrument or sing, how national character would be softened, our ideals strengthened and life as a whole brightened. It is not enough to hear somebody else play or sing, but to do a little one's self, that emphasizes the beauty and value of music. Yet our children in the schools are taught a lengthy program of things for "brain development"—subjects many of which they quickly forget in later years, whereas their brains could be trained to be alert and "developed" just as easily through the study of music, which at the same time would be an art for constant companionship throughout life. There are signs that this fact is already being recognized in many places. Not only do nearly all progressive cities have provision for instruction in singing in the public schools, but school orchestras are increasing in number and excellence. All this is as it should be, and to extend the good work into more remote or less progressive communities is both the task and privilege of the earnest music teacher. —George Hahn.

OPTOMETRY

Your Provincial Government

has deemed it necessary, in the public interest, to pass an act governing the practice of Optometry, or sight-testing in Saskatchewan.

The said act provides that only those who have passed the examinations provided by the Council of Optometry shall practice optometry or sight-testing in the province of Saskatchewan.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A LAST REMINDER

Just a few days longer for the competition on My Funniest Experience and for the photographs. We are getting some very amusing photographs and hope that many more will come yet. The experiences that have come in are certainly amusing. Just wait until you read them too.

The acknowledgments for the Blue Cross are as follows:

Freddie Vance, Pine Creek, Alta... 25c
Everett D. Vance, Pine Creek, Alta. 25c
Inger Brocke 10c
Arthur R. Hockins, Summerberry, Sask. 15c
Cuba Isaacs, Buffalo Horn, Sask... 25c

I am sure that after reading Mrs. Lewis' letter and learning how much your little gifts are appreciated and needed that you will do even better than you have. A few cents are not so much for us to give but they carry great blessings to those suffering 'over there.' Make your New Year's resolution that you will give twice as much this year to the Blue Cross as you did last. —DIXIE PATTON.

THE ORIGIN OF ST. NICHOLAS

Christmas is here once more. Many a little boy and girl look forward to the days when old Santa will visit them again. Though again thousands of homeless, forlorn little children may hardly know it to be Christmas, we hope that generous old Santa will not forget them this year, but let them enjoy a merry Christmas as well.

A little story of the birth of St. Nicholas is the item of my writing.

Once three little boys, Peter, Rob and Mick were out sleighing on one of the neighboring hills and had enjoyed themselves all day. They decided it was time to start for home as it was a good long mile walk. As they were chatting away Rob saw a snow-ball in the road which seemed to keep rolling and rolling all the time. This queer object soon drew the attention of the other two boys as well. Peter picked it up, put it in his pocket and started for home. They had come home, put the queer snowball on the table, and it seemed to gradually melt away. The boys could hardly believe their own eyes, but out of the queer snow-ball came a tiny baby not over six inches in length. Their mother took great care of the dwarf baby. Every day he grew a little more. Finally it grew large enough to be baptized. A great many neighbors and friends met together one evening to decide what to call him. Many different names were suggested, but none were quite suitable. But the three boys had not yet given their opinion. "Let us call him St. Nicholas," Peter exclaimed. Everybody agreed. Then he was taken to the town hall, in which a great assemblage gathered, and he was named St. Nicholas.

St. Nicholas grew to be a man. In the summer he built a little log hut on the edge of a great forest and started to make toys of wood. While in the winter he bought two reindeer and a sleigh and his different objects of wood and went around filling many a little stocking and still does so to this day. INGER BROCKE.

SPLENDID CONCERT

I have been an interested reader of the Young Canada Club for some time and at last I thought I would write something.

I will write you about the concert we had this fall at our school in aid of the Red Cross. We had drawn programs for it and sold them on the night. They brought over $11. Our first song on the program was "Good Luck to the Boys of the Allies." We had patriotic songs, some dialogues, a drill and some tableaux. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. We sang "God Save the King" and the "Women's National Anthem" at the end of it. We made over $40 from it, which went to the Red Cross. Our school room was full and some who came had to go home because the room was so crowded they couldn't get in. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for one of your pins and 25 cents for the Blue Cross, so I hope to get a pin for it too. Wishing the club every success,

CUBA ISAACS.

Buffalo Horn, Sask.

LIKES THE DOO-DADS

I like the Doo-Dads very much, especially the one on top of the stove-pipe trying to warm himself. The little fellow with the jug is a gay one. I think those going into the ice would be pretty cold. The old elf ringing the bell is just as happy as any. The little Doo-Dads that are skating can skate pretty well. I guess the old Doo Dad is quite angry at the one on his stove-pipe. The poor little fellows with the pipe are quite sick. It must be hard to light a match with a sledge hammer. The Doo Dads are welcome to come in every week because I enjoy them.

FRED HARVEY.

Expanse, Sask.

THE DOO DADS' NEW YEAR'S DINNER

Plum pudding! Is there anyone who does not like plum pudding? Certainly not among the Doo Dads. Flannelfeet, the Cop, cannot keep them away from it. Sleepy Sam, the hobo, has gotten too close to the Bullfrog with dire results. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude is not striking a polite attitude this time. A piece of the pudding is striking him in the ear. Smiles, the Clown, is not smiling now either. He is lo sing his share of the pudding. Roly and Poly, the Twins are energetically sawing off huge slices and everyone would get his fair share if he only had patience. But on one seems to have patience. The Doo Dads are all trying to get some of the pudding and sad to relate most of them seem to be after the plums. Isn't that selfish of them? One poor little fellow has already eaten too much and has an awful stomach ache. But here comes old Doc. Sawbones hoping that he will have to perform an operation on him. By the size of the pudding and the way everyone is gorging he will have his medical skill taxed to the limit before the feast is over.

WHEN THE CLOTHES PINS WENT ON STRIKE

On a happy, windy morning, when the sun was shining bright,
Little Irene hung her washing on the line.
There were garments white and flowered, dainty pink and blue and red,
All her dollies' dress-up clothes so clean and fine.

Now it may have been the wind that went a-piping shrill and sweet,
Or it may have been the red-bird in the tree;
But something seemed to whisper, until it was a fact,
Those clothes pins were as naughty as could be.

They just took a sudden notion they would all go on a strike;
Down from the line they quickly hopped from sight.
They scrambled and they tumbled down among the clover leaves,
And they laughed to see the clothes in such a plight.

For the jolly breeze it picked them up, those garments fresh and clean,
It played with them and shoved them everywhere;
Till they pattered through the dust, or caught upon the thorns,
Or flew like butterflies up through the air.

And Irene, little Irene, who had worked so very hard,
She sat down and cried with might and main;
Then those clothes pins were ashamed, and they wished they had been good,
But they couldn't make those dresses clean again.

LETTIE SIM,
Grenfell, Sask. Age 13.

FREIGHT RATES INCREASED

Freight rates are to be increased 10 per cent. in the West and 15 per cent. in the East, and passenger rates, with the exception of British Columbia, 15 per cent., according to a judgment handed down on December 26 by the Board of Railway Commissioners. No mention is made of the date on which the increased rates are to come into effect. This is because the railways will have to file new tariffs, based upon the judgment, and these must receive the approval of the board. Several weeks will therefore elapse before the higher scale takes effect. The judgment states that there can be no question in view of actual results that the railways require greater revenue and must have it if proper efficiency is to be maintained and the demands of the country for transportation at all adequately met. The cost of labor, coal and materials have been increasing with the result that the expenses of the Canadian roads are amounting at a much swifter rate than the earnings. The increased rates allowed, states the judgment, will certainly not equal the increase in cost to which the railways are subject and which are not in any way attributable to the railway managements. With regard to the increase in the passenger rate, the judgment states that it is in the public interest with a view of conserving coal, railway facilities and man power that passenger travel should be as light as possible so as to facilitate efficient freight movement.

Grain and Lumber Schedules

The judgment states that in the western hearings the evidence was that flat increase was preferable to percentage increase asked for by the railways. On grain to Lake Superior ports an increase of two cents per hundred pounds is allowed, this being approximately 10 per cent. Grain and grain products in the West other than for movement to Fort William and also on the movement of these from Fort William east are permitted an increase of 15 per cent. subject to a maximum of two cents per hundred pounds. The existing lumber rate basis in the West has been built up, says the judgment, by agreements between the mills and the railways, the important matter being the extent of the rate difference between the different groups of producers. The percentage arrangement would create disparity. From the British Columbia mills to the different groups increases of from three cents to five cents, according to the distance are allowed. From Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan spruce districts an increase of 15 per cent., with a maximum of three cents to four cents, according to the distance allowed. From British Columbia to Eastern Canada ten per cent., from Lake of the Woods and Rainy River three cents and four cents, according to distance; and from Port Arthur west, three cents to five cents, according to distance is allowed.

Railway tolls, incidental to transportation, e.g., switching, demurrage, reconsignment, sleeping or parlor car accommodations, weighing, refrigeration, heating, car diversion or other special services are not allowed any increase.

Net Revenues Declining

Canadian Northern figures show a steadily declining net revenue. In September, 1917, the net revenue was 41 per cent. less than in 1916. October, with 6 per cent. increase in gross showed 51 per cent. decrease in net; maintenance charges having been cut down with the view to economy. As a result efficiency has decreased and accumulative maintenance charges will have to be met later. At the same time cost of labor, coal and material has been increasing. In September, the net of the Canadian Pacific decreased 28.3 per cent. In ten months ending October, 1917, the gross revenue of the Grand Trunk increased 11 per cent. and expenses increased 22 per cent. In October, gross increased less than two per cent, while net earnings decreased 49 per cent. The judgment also states that there can be no qustion in view of the actual results that the railways require greater revenues and must have them if proper efficiency is to be maintained and the demands of the country for transportation at all adequately met.

Press comments from all parts of the Dominion indicate resentment at the increase in transportation rates, according to an Ottawa dispatch. The increase is described as a calamity to Canada and estimates are made that the increases authorized will add over $40,000,000 per annum to the $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 per annum now paid to the C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R. and other railways.

CLOSER ORGANIZATION NEEDED

The Grain Growers' Association is today reckoned by all classes to be a factor in the government of the country, but I believe we need a closer and more thorough organization of ourselves as a class. Now that we are recognized to be leaders, it is up to us to keep in the lead. It is up to us to find what is right in government as in the individual life, and follow that course.

In the Dominion of Canada today we are pitted so much, class against class and creed against creed, East against West, even province against province, that it will be only by the largest class of all, the agricultural class, becoming more class conscious and closer organized, we may hope to escape unjust burdens being added to those now on our shoulders. It will be necessary for us to organize and educate ourselves along the lines and in the principles of truth and righteousness, and in doing this we must not think entirely of ourselves from an economic standpoint, but must take a broader outlook. We must consider those who toil for a daily wage, and whose welfare will depend on legislation that is in no sense class legislation.

Since Confederation the legislation enacted by our parliament at Ottawa can in no sense be termed the expression of the will of the people. Nearly every act of legislation, with the exception of perhaps the criminal code of Canada, has the earmark of privilege, either by some industrial organization or religious class, or financial institution.

There are classes in Canada today who have seized the opportunity that this war affords to make themselves

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feloniously rich, and laws have already been enacted which will enable certain classes and individuals to not only entirely escape helping to pay the great war debt, but will ensure to themselves the payment of a tribute which is in itself an unjust burden on those who have to work for a living.

Since the Union Government has been formed measures have become law that ought to teach the Grain Growers' Association that in Union there is strength, as in division there is weakness. If the Grain Growers' Association had properly learned this lesson, there is found all the strength needed to compel the enactment of legislation that will ensure for ourselves as a class and for every toiler of the Dominion, the full return for services given. Those who have made millions out of the war have been able to obtain legislation whereby they will not have to pay any income tax on their investments in war loans.

Our minds naturally turn to the greatest example of class legislation, high protective tariff. I will make this prediction here, that every shred of that fabric of privilege will have to be destroyed in the near future, or this country with all its resources will be headed toward disaster. It is the product of the soil that will have to stand the strain of the debt we are now daily increasing. It is therefore necessary that the fetters of a trade prevention tax be at once removed, so that agriculture may be as free as ever God intended it should be.

Is it reasonable that one-fourth or one-fifth of the farmer's equipment should be given to the paying of a tribute to any class of men within our borders? A threshing machine costing $6,000 has to pay a duty of $1,650.

Diamonds come into Canada duty free, except for the war tax of seven per cent., but spades pay over 40 per cent. duty. The men who made this law never expected to use spades, and never expected the men they legislated for would wear diamonds!

Everything the nation needs comes in duty free—for the manufacturers' use only. This is class legislation of the very worst kind.

The manufacturing industry of Canada has been built up on the money of the people and run afterwards on a well organized system of exploitation.

We have now a Union government. I hope too that even if the war ends in a few months or during 1918 that we shall still have a Union government; a government that will make for the unity of the nation instead of a separation. If our Union government is going to be Union in anything more than name, it has much to do to undo the nefarious dividing legislation of 50 years of party rule at Ottawa.—John Evans, Nutana, Sask.

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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

How We Organized Our School

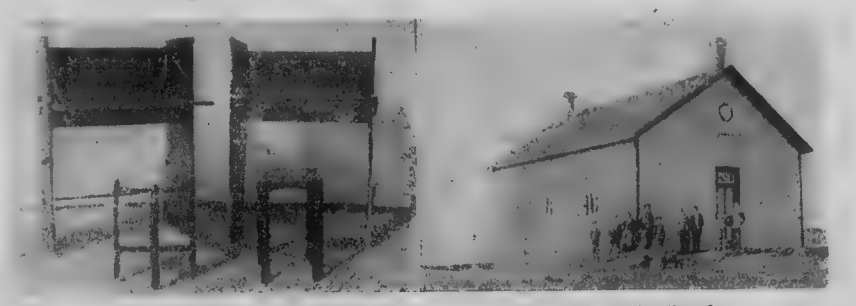
By M. D. Stafford, Teacher, Tecumseh School Stonewall, Man.

As we read the interesting accounts of the work done by the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, not only in this province but elsewhere, we cannot help but realize how this great organization from a small beginning is rapidly assuming an importance, of which, perhaps, the most ardent advocate had scarcely dared to dream. To those who hesitate, with fear and trembling, to organize any new club, lest this work should interfere with a child's education at school, I would say that the experiment is worth trying if results count at all. Consider, if you can, the effects of such an organization, by means of which it is possible to keep the parents interested in the school and provide a great connecting link between the school and the home. And particularly is this the case in the rural districts.

It was a casual suggestion which one day led us to make up our minds to organize a Boys' and Girls' Club, or at least a branch of one. So we called together a meeting of parents and children to discuss the question. The chairman was a man who thoroughly understood and was in sympathy with the movement, and it was not long before we had decided to organize. The children, under the supervision of the teacher, were to be taught to appoint their own officers and to do most of the work themselves.

Looking carefully over the work outlined in the bulletin, we discovered that the manual training work for the boys we are able to let the boys make good models, which become their own after the fair, and the girls have the garments which thy make. This is their reward for the effort they have made to raise the necessary money. In the summer time the girls and boys in turn sweep the school and sometimes scrub the floor to raise money for prizes. The parents also contribute to the prize list.

After a little consideration we decided to have the sewing and woodwork lessons after recess on Friday afternoons while the little children made models in clay or plasticene. In this way everyone was kept busy. But the boys often worked at their models during the noon hour on stormy days and sometimes before school opened in the morning. Now we have a better chance to do this work, as the school-house has been raised and we have a good basement. Instead of putting six or eight boys to work with three planes, three saws, a few chisels, etc., at the same time, we are going to try the experiment of dividing them into three groups and letting them do their work at different times, so that a few tools will be sufficient for all. Of course I am not going to disguise the fact that it requires a considerable amount of planning to carry on the sewing and woodwork at the same time, and a teacher may find it necessary to give up some of her own time to arrange the work. But to some of us at least he gain in



The One-Room Tecumseh School and some of the Boys' Handiwork

and the sewing for the girls presented the greatest difficulty. Funds were needed. Then the sewing and the woodwork would have to be done in the school-room, as we only had the one room. Benches and tools were needed. The boys soon found a way of making a bench for themselves, also a cupboard in which to keep their tools. The trustees kindly provided us with some tools, and by taking up a collection at a Hallowe'en social we were able to purchase more. The boys, eager to begin, brought boxes and lumber of all kinds to school, and out of this made milking stools and other things.

Raising Money To Buy Material

We had no money at first to buy sewing material for the girls. All this made us think that if we were to get good results we must have better material, so we decided to have a picnic every summer and a Christmas tree and concert in the winter. By this means we managed to raise funds to buy good lumber for the boys to make up and sewing materials for the girls. The money raised in this way is handed to the treasurer, who opens a bank account and pays out the money as it is needed by check. The treasurer is held responsible for the money. Thus the confidence of the children is worth infinitely more than we can estimate and so we do not count the cost.

Other Work Not Neglected

Do we need to neglect the other school work? This is easily answered. Since the writing, the maps and the drawings have to be shown at the fair, is it not to be expected that these subjects will receive greater attention than in the past? The composition exercise becomes more interesting when it takes the form of a letter to a parent containing an invitation to a concert or picnic, an autobiography of a chicken, or an account of How I Raised My Potatoes. The child is brought more nearly into touch with agriculture and he wants to know what crops are raised in other countries and what methods are employed. If a country still uses the old methods he discovers that it is not progressive, and so geography becomes something which he can understand.

Some may ask, perhaps, "How can we carry on this work?" Well, if we need any advice we always find Mr. Newton of the M.A.C. ready to help us. Here, during the winter months, we usually have social gatherings about every fortnight at the school-house, and if we wish to know more about any particular part of the work dealing with agriculture, we ask Mr. Newton to send us a lecturer to speak on that subject. Last winter we had a very interesting and instructive lecture on Canning and Preserving. The children, parents and friends were present. So we find that the influence of the club work is making itself felt in every subject of the school curriculum, and unconsciously is proving a great factor in education by bringing together the influences of the school and the home. Well might our motto be:

Be yours to guard this light from all eclipse;
Be mine to bring man nearer unto man.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

WHY LABOR IS SCARCE

The farm labor problem is of recent development. It has arisen within the memory of comparatively young men. In the middle 90's in Ontario, good men were working for from $12 to $15 a month for the summer and for their board in the winter. Shortly afterwards, however, wages began to rise and men to become scarce, until now the problem of efficient farm labor is one of the most acute on this continent.

The beginnings of the farm labor problem date back as far as the close of the civil war in the United States. When peace was declared, about 1,000,000 men were disbanded. These were absorbed into civilian life with such ease that the process caused no disturbance in the labor market. The reason was that great prairie states were just opening up for their settlement. The Homestead Act provided free land. At the same time young men began to emigrate from Ontario to the new states. It is estimated that that province alone supplied 20,000 men a year on the average to the United States for a period of over 30 years. Owing principally, however, to the large families of old Ontario settlers, there were still enough men left to man the farms. The result of the rapid opening up of this large new territory was the great period of over-production of foodstuffs which prevailed through the late 80's and the early 90's. This period was characterized by low prices for farm products and by low wages for farm help.

But this period was also characterized by the beginning of that rapid expansion of industry which has characterized the last 20 years. It was about that time that the great increase in the number and size of farm machines began to develop. These displaced large numbers of men previously required in farm operations. On the other hand, hundreds of men were required to man the factories to produce them and the other machines used in this age of steam and electricity. Men began to flock from the country, where there were too many men and wages were low, to the cities, where large numbers of men were wanted and wages were comparatively high. The education of the period helped the movement. Glowing pen pictures of what boys from the farm had accomplished in city occupations fired the imagination of ambitious country boys. They turned their steps cityward. The protective tariff which assisted city industries, at the same time adding to the burdens of the farmers, worked at both ends of the road to accelerate the movement. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, men flocked to the industrial centres of the New England states. Then the great Western Canadian prairies began to open up. The drain from the east served to still further deplete the farms. Free land rapidly absorbed the labor supply which flowed in. The building of new cities and roadways employed whole armies of men.

Then came the war. Large numbers of young men joined the forces. The country will never receive full credit for the number of men supplied. Thousands of them joined city regiments and are shown as contributed by the city, whereas they were contributed by country districts. In the west, where the percentage of young men was high, the number of enlistments was also high. Another factor especially noticeable in the industrial eastern provinces was the opening up of the great munition-making industry. Huge war profits enabled manufacturers to offer fabulous wages, which attracted thousands of men who would otherwise have been available on the farms. The drafting of men for the army, unless judiciously carried out, may render the labor situation still more acute. The result of all these factors tending to decrease the number of men on the land, has resulted in the development of a farm labor problem unequalled in its severity in history.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, December 29, 1917)

Oats—During the last two weeks prices have been gradually working higher, and at the close yesterday showed a gain of 5 cents for December futures, 4¼ for May futures and 5¾ for cash oats. There has been no very special feature to the markets, day by day, unless we mention the general lightness of offerings. This is more pronounced than the buying strength in the local market. There is also a very keen demand for oats for distribution in our own Western provinces, with indications that there may be considerable difficulty in supplying the needs of the districts that are short.

Barley markets have been influenced by strength in oats and corn markets, as well as a very good demand for all cash offerings. The use of the better grades to supplement wheat stocks will undoubtedly have a strengthening influence on prices.

Flax has been working a little higher, and while receipts have been fairly liberal, they have been readily taken. The buying has been of good class, so that the market is apparently in a healthy condition.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec. 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—							
Dec.		82¾	83¼	84⅝	86⅝	80¼	49⅝
May		85¼	84¾	85½	86⅞	83¼	53⅝
Flax—							
Dec.		310½	309	311	318	304	258½
May		311	311¾	312	326	302	268

CASH SALES, DEC. 27

OATS—No. 3 white, 2 cars, 79c; 1, 80c; 7, 78¾c; No. 4, 1, 77¾c; No. 3, 1, 79¼c; 1, 78⅝c; No. 4 white, 2, 78¼c; No. 3 white, 3, 78¼c; 1, 78⅝c; mill, 1, 68c; standard white, 1, 79¼c; No. 4 white, 1, 78¼c; 2, 78c; No. 3 white, 1, 78c; mill, part car, 65c; standard white, 1 car, 81c; No. 3 white, 2, 78c.

RYE—No. 2, 2 cars, $1.85; No. 2, part ar, $1.86; No. 2, 2 cars, $1.85; No. 2, 6,400 bu., $1.85; No. 2, 1 car, $1.85; No. 2, 59 sacks, $1.84; No. 2, 1 car, $1.88; No. 2, 2 part cars, $1.85; No. 2, 1 car, $1.85½.

BARLEY—No. 6, 2 cars, $1.40; No. 5, 3, $1.53; No. 4, 3, $1.58; 1, $1.60; 1, $1.52; No. 5, 1, $1.45; No. 4, 3, $1.55; No. 5, 1, $1.49; 1, $1.47; 1, $1.41; 1, $1.54; 1, $1.38; 1, $1.54; 1, $1.52; sample, 2, $1.51; 3, $1.58; 2, $1.55; 2, $1.57; 1, $1.32; 1, $1.56; 2, $1.52; 2, $1.50; 1, $1.47; 1, $1.45; 1, $1.38; 1, $1.44; 1, $1.53.

FLAX—No. 1, 1 car, $3.45; 1, $3.46½; 1, $3.46½; 1, $3.44; 1, $3.45½; 1, $3.44½; 1, $3.43½.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, December 26, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	5,656.10	5,618.40	27,282.40
"	Oats	36,673.18	20,377.22	473,398.26
"	Barley	......	......	1,663.02
"	Rye	......	......	1,066.04

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN TRADE

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—The varieties of grain showing an increase in the movement at the primaries of the Central West were corn, oats and barley, according to the Market Record. Wheat, rye and flax show a decrease. Taken altogether, there was a moderate increase in arrivals over last year in the corresponding week.

In the local market, corn declined about the middle of the week, but later advanced and closed the same as the close, a week ago. There was a decline of a few cents at Chicago and about 15 cents at Milwaukee. The demand for corn was very good during the week in the Northwest although purchasers were insistent on lower figures, but with the urgent demand, the market was well sustained in the latter part of the week. There was very little difference shown in quality arriving from that of the previous week; some cars of very moist corn came along and promised to come in quite liberally during the cold season. The soft corn is pushed ahead quite as freely as possible with the purpose of moving it during the safer period of cold weather as rapidly as cars could be secured for its transportation.

Oats presented a general increase in arrivals at the primaries, above the same week of 1916. The Minneapolis market advanced about 2 cents. A small advance was made at the other primaries with the closing day firm and offerings freely disposed of, due to the general good quality.

The milling demand for rye was very good at the local mills and values very well sustained all around.

The barley market was sound, with millers picking it up for flour making very freely. On the last day, there was weakness in the lower grades of barley, with a few cents decline.

There was a sharp decline in flaxseed at Minneapolis, with only a moderate demand at the crushing mills. They held off the market for more satisfactory prices.

The wheat arrivals were not equal to the milling demand so much so that mills could run but a moderate capacity, not equalling the demand for the products. The quality of the arrivals in the Northwest was very well sustained.

The shipments to both United States and Canadian ports from Port Arthur and Fort William through the Great Lakes from Sept. 1, to the closing of the lakes on Dec. 14, in both Canadian and U. S. vessels, were 87,006,092 bushels of wheat; of these 46,376,480 bushels went to Canadian ports and 40,629,612 bushels to U. S. ports. The shipments of all other grains were 11,684,336 bushels of which 7,008,560 bushels were in U. S. vessels and 4,675,776 bushels in Canadian vessels, also 4,908,321 bushels went to U. S. ports and 6,815,813 bushels to Canadian ports.

Fixed Wheat Prices

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	174¾	171¾	166¾	155¾	132¾	104¾	..	..	..

SCREENINGS ORDERS IN ALBERTA

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the federal government by undertaking to receive applications for supplies of feed, and to attend to its distributions. It is available only in car lots, either to individuals or co-operative groups, co-operative groups may be such farmers organizations as the United Farmers' Associations, the Agricultural Societies or any other group which may co-operate simply for the purpose of securing these supplies. Shipments will be made on usual feed terms, namely: sight draft attached to bill-of-lading. Accepted cheque for $100 which will be returned on completion of the sale must be sent with order. Applications may be made to J. D. Smith, Superintendent Seed and Weed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

CORN UNMATURED

Chicago, Dec. 26.—A great many in the trade, especially the local men, are inclined to be bullish on corn and oats on breaks. They have tried the short side without success, and concluded that until there is a larger movement of grain it is too dangerous to sell on dips, as the markets have a disposition to rally too rapidly when any buying appears and pressure is removed. A few of the largest commission houses regard the short interest well eliminated and predict a break Wednesday. Several, however, said the underlying conditions were too strong to be ignored and look for a bulge to follow any sharp drop in values.

Immense loss of corn in cribs on farms is predicted by a well-known Illinois grain handler, who is also a farmer. The corn never matured, and the shell is very soft. He believes that the full extent of the damage will not be appreciated until next spring.

FLAX CABLE

Liverpool, Dec. 26.—Argentine weather clear and mild, which is favorable for the movement. Arrivals at ports are increasing. Market displays a hardening tendency, with export demand broadening.

U.S. MILLS MAKE WAR FLOUR

Minneapolis flour mills will start grinding flour after Dec. 25 under new regulations prescribed by the milling division of the federal food administration, announced in New York yesterday.

The color of the new flour will be slightly darker, but the flour will be just as wholesome as the present product, according to Charles C. Bovey, vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Co.

High grade patent flours which have been known by widely recognized trade marks will not be made after Dec. 25, but the trade marks probably will be retained by most milling companies on the new "war flour."

Manufacture of "war flour" will be the result of the ruling of the milling division which established the wheat content of flour.

The rulings will hardly be noticed in the comparatively slight change it will make in the high grade product of the flour mills. It simply means the color of the flour will be slightly darker. The rule is made effective as a matter of coveservation. It provides that the amount of flour made from a certain quantity of wheat will be greater and therefore an economy secured.

The change by no means makes a dark war flour, but on the other hand does put into the flour certain parts of the wheat that have before been allowed to escape consumption. Flour will be just as wholesome and the bread just as sweet and appetizing.

John S. Pillsbury, vice president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., said the company had received no orders prescribing how much wheat should be used in making flour. Limiting the number of pounds of wheat used, however, would give flour a darker color, he asserted.

WORLD CROP SUMMARY

A general idea of crop production the world over may be had from the report of the International Institute of Agriculture, which includes the principal countries. Six of ten staple commodities show an increase for 1917 over average production for the period 1911-1915. These commodities are corn, oats, rice, sugar beets, potatoes and tobacco. The four crops showing a decrease from average production are wheat, rye, barley and flaxseed.

It is interesting to note that the decrease of 14.4 per cent. in the wheat crop is compensated by the 14.1 per cent. increase in corn, which is the principal substitute of wheat.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, December 27, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
3 white oats	$0.80¼	$0.77½–$0.78½
Barley	1.37½	1.29 – 1.52
Flax, No. 1	3.09	3.38½– 3.41½

AVERAGE HOG WEIGHTS

Following are average weights of hogs at the markets named below for the periods mentioned as compiled by Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago:

	Nov. 1917	Oct. 1917	Nov. 1916
Chicago	209	212	195
Kansas City	198	195	172
Omaha	260	257	224
St. Joseph	234	233	205
Sioux City	226	231	236
St. Paul	163	169	181
Denver	215	210	185
Fort Worth	180	172	171
General average	211	210	196

CARLOAD FAT CATTLE CHAMPIONS

Grand championship winners on carlot fat cattle at International Shows were as follows. The name of the owner, year, breed and the price per 100 pounds that these cattle sold by auction are given:

Year	Owner	Breed	Price
1917	E. P. Hall	Angus	$42.50
1916	E. P. Hall	Angus	28.00
1915	Show called off.		
1914	Show called off.		
1913	Escher & Ryan	Angus	13.25
1912	E. P. Hall	Angus	14.00
1911	Escher & Ryan	Angus	15.75
1910	E. P. Hall	Angus	13.50
1909	Oglesby & Keays	Shorthorn	15.00
1908	Funk Bros.	Angus	11.00
1907	C. Krambeck	Angus	8.00
1906	Funk Bros.	Angus	17.00
1905	C. Krambeck	Angus	8.65
1904	C. Krambeck	Angus	10.50
1903	W. F. Herrin	Hereford	8.35
1902	Escher & Ryan	Angus	14.50
1901	Dan Black	Hereford	12.00
1900	L. H. Kerrick	Angus	15.50

IMPORTATION OF HORSES FROM U.S.A.

J. R. Mosiman of Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. breeders and importers of Percheron and Belgian horses has just returned from the States where he has purchased a car load of pure bred mares and stallions among which are Beauty's Clean Sweep 5394, a sorrel Belgian mare, which won first prize in the futurity class at the Chicago Internationa in 1916; Ilzetta, a sister of Beauty's Clean Sweep and both in foal to Fox DeFurnes who stood fourth at the Chicago International, and is a brother of Bismark de Vlad; Charlotte and Cordine, a pair of Belgian fillies hard to beat; also Pet Taylor and Monee, a pair of Black Percheron mares weighing nearly a ton; Tam O'Shanter, a coach horse, two years old, which stood first in his class wherever shown, including the Chicago International in 1917. Tam O'Shanter is an outstanding individual and should be a valuable asset to Saskatchewan.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE FAILS

The Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd. of Winnipeg has suspended business, its assets being much below its liabilities. No more produce should be shipped to this concern. Any readers of The Guide who have not received payment for shipments made should notify The Guide at once, giving date of shipment, description of produce, weight and approximate value. All such accounts will be placed in the hands of The Guide's solicitors for protection.

FRANCE SHORT OF FOOD

Paris, Dec. 25.—The food needs and resources of France for the coming nine months were dealt with by Victor Boret, minister of provisions, in a statement before the senate last week. He pointed out that there was a deficit of 36,000,000 hundred-weight in wheat.

"The United States and England will only give us tonnage to supply this deficit if we ration strictly," said the minister. "For the civilian population I have a stock of only 607,000 hundred-weight, or three weeks' consumption. Oats are no better, and the rations of animals must be reduced.

"France's new bread ration still remains larger than that of many enemy, neutral and allied countries. The situation in Italy is so critical that I had on one occasion to supply wheat to the Italian government, and was glad to do it. I am considering new regulations for potatoes." In conclusion he expressed his determination to bring about an intensification of production as well as to enforce the department's restrictions.

The Livestock Markets

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—The run of cattle has been lighter this week than for any of the last 10 weeks. It is between the season for the run of grass cattle and stall fed stuff which has not yet begun to reach the market. It seems likely that prices will be much better following the holidays for the higher grades of stock. Poor stuff has not been selling as good as formerly. The demand for feeders is very strong and few are now reaching this market.

The hog run for this week was very light and with more eastern competition prices were strong, closing the week at $18.25 fed and watered.

CALGARY

Calgary, Dec. 28.—With the receipt of but 5 cars of hogs and no cattle arriving at the local stockyards, the trading today was light, though prices for hogs was not only maintained, but went to new high levels for recent buying. One large lot was sold at $18.10. The lowest price paid was for a poorer grade, which went at $17.50. Cattle prices were the same.

The extreme weather conditions which have prevailed throughout the whole West is responsible for the light receipts, but local livestock men look for large receipts with the arrival of warmer weather.

MORE CLYDES FOR CANADA

John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba, Canada, had shipped to him from Scotland recently a lot of seven well-bred Clydesdale horses. All but one have been got from Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. The senior of the lot is the well-known Prince of Balcairn (17430), foaled in 1910. He is by the Cawdor Cup champion Scotland Yet (14839), out of Bedelia by the celebrated Baron's Pride (9122). One of the best of the lot is the stylish black horse Noss Seaforth (19214), rising four years old. He is up to a big size, with capital legs and feet, and very gay on parade. Another horse of the same age is Dundurn Buchlyvie (18695). He too is of fashionable breeding, being got by the double champion Bonnie Buchlyvie (16895), out of the good mare Annie's Favourite by Royal Favourite (10630). Meddler (18018) is rising seven years old. He is a big-bodied sire which will no doubt suit the Canadian trade. Another well-bred one is Mailbag, and there are two other big good useful horses.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, December 26 to December 29 inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS 2CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	OATS 1 Fd.	OATS 2Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Feed	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2CW	FLAX 3 CW
Dec. 25		CHR	ISTM	AS D	AY								
26	170	83¼	79¾	79¾	76¾	73¾	137½	132½	117	117	310½	307½	290½
27	170	84¾	80¼	80¼	77½	74¼	137½	132½	117	117	309	306	289
28	170	85⅝	81⅝	81⅝	78⅝	75⅝	138	133	117	117	311	308	291
29	170	85⅝	81½	81½	79¼	73½	138	133	117	117	318½	315	...
Week ago	170	81	77¼	77½	76¾	73¾	135	130	116	116	304½	301	284
Year ago	90	54¾	51⅝	51¾	...	...	98	93	73	73	258½	255½	237½

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Dec. 29	Winnipeg Year ago	Toronto Dec 26	Calgary Dec. 28	Chicago Dec. 27	St. Paul Dec. 20
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	9 00-10.50	7 75-8 50	11 50-12 50	....	14 50-16.50	11.50-15.00
Best Butcher steers	8 00-9 00	7.25-7 75	9 50-11 00	8 25-9.50	11.25-14.25	10 00-11 50
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-8 00	6 50-7 00	7 75-9 50	7 25-8 25	8 75-11 00	7 00-10 00
Good to choice fat cows	7.00-8 25	6.00-6.50	9 00-9.50	7 25-8 25	9.00-11 00	7 00-8.50
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.25	4 75-5 75	7.25-8.75	7 00-7 25	8.00-9 00	6 00-6.75
Common cows	5.50-6 50	4.00-4.50	7.00-8 25	6.00-6 75	6.15-7 50	5 50-5.75
Canners	4.00-5.50	3 00-3 75	4 75-5 50	3 25-5 00	5 50-5.75	5 00-5.50
Good to choice heifers	7 50-8.75	6 75-7 25	9 00-10 00	7 25-9.00	9.00-12.00	7 00-8.50
Fair to good heifers	6 50-7.25	6.00-6.50	7 00-9.00	6 00-7 25	5.75-9.00	5.50-7 00
Best oxen	7 50-8 00	5.75-6 50	....	7.00-8 00	....	7 00-8 00
Best butcher bulls	6.00-7 25	5 35-6 25	8.00-9 25	6 00-6.75	8.25-11.00	7 00-8.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6 75	4.25-5 25	6 25-7 25	5 00-6 00	6 75-8 00	5.50-7 00
Fair to good feeder steers	7.50-8 00	5.00-6 25	8.00-9 25	7 00-9 00	8 50-10 20	8.00-10.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-7.50	5.50-6.50	7.50-8.75	7.00-8.00	6.50-9.50	6.00-7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$75-$90	$65-$85	$90-$125	$75-$90	....	....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	$50-$65	$45-$55	$65-$85	$70-$75	....	....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.25	11.15	17.75-18.00	17.85	16.00-17 00	16.00-16.75
Light hogs	14 00	8.00-9.00	....	....	16.20-16 80	....
Heavy sows	12.00-14.00	8.00	....	....	16.25-16.60	....
Stags	8.00-10.00	5.50	....	....	16.00-17.10	....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00-15.00	11.00-12.25	15.00-17.50	9 00-14 00	13.00-16.65	12.00-16 00
Best killing sheep	8.00-12.00	9 00-9.50	7.50-14.00	10.50-13.00	7.00-13.00	7.00-14.00

Country Produce	Winnipeg Dec. 28	Winnipeg Year ago	Calgary Dec. 6
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	40c	35c	40c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	60c	50c	50c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	90c	80c	ton $30.00
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	55c	50c	....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	45c	43c	....
Dressed Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	16c	14c	15c-17c
Chickens	18c	17c	14c-15c
Ducks	20c	17c	20c-25c
Turkeys	27c	23c	14c-15c
Geese	18c	16c	
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Timothy	$20-$30	$15	$17
No. 1 Midland	$14-$20	$10	......
No. 1 Upland	$20	....	$13-$15

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	$4,383.26
Mrs. G. W. Quick, Maple Creek, Sask.	5.00
Mrs. Geo. Cormick, Gull Lake, Sask.	25.00
B. F. Boughen, Dauphin, Man.	100.00
John Lockhead, Ridgeville, Man.	10.00
J. C. Brown, Granum, Alta.	25.00
Robert King, Wellwood, Man.	50.00
Albert K. Johnson, Krupp, Sask.	40.00
Mrs. L. J. Styles, Ballinora, Sask.	25.00
L. J. Styles, Ballinora, Sask.	25.00
J. C. Park, Carman, Man.	25.00
J. G. Paterson, Stonewall, Man.	25.00
Miss Alice Pribble, Tugaske, Sask.	25.00
H. J. Gregory, Theodore, Sask.	25.00
P. J. Hutchings, Edmonton, Alta.	10.00
T. W. A., Rockhaven, Sask.	25.00
Total	$4,823.26

Prisoners of War Fund

Previously acknowledged	$135.00
L. J. Styles, Ballinora, Sask.	25.00
Total	$160.00

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund

Previously acknowledged	$536.55
S. Styles, Ballinora, Sask.	25.00
Total	$561.55

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$373.00
John Lockhead, Ridgeville, Man.	10.00
T. J. Slorach, Ivantock, Sask.	10.00
Total	$393.00

French Wounded Emergency Fund

Previously acknowledged	$33.50
John Lockhead, Ridgeville, Man.	10.00
Total	$43.50

Halifax Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$52.00
Blaris and Isabella G. G. Assn., Isabella, Man.	20.10
Up and Doing Society, East Brandon School No. 165, Rounthwaite, Man.	10.00
Total	$82.10

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$11,771.87
Henry Viting, Carlyle, Sask.	2.00
F. Williams, Glenavon, Sask.	15.00
Robt. Rogers, Gainsboro, Sask.	10.00
The Young Girls' Aid Society of South Swift Current, Sask.	1.75
John Lockhead, Ridgeville, Man.	10.00
A. E. Vollance, Wiseton, Sask.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Montgomery, Minnedosa, Man.	10.00
Robert Bennett, Pine Creek Stn., Man.	8.50
Angus Blyth, Dafoe, Sask.	10.00
S. H. S. Beattie, Moore Park, Man.	10.00
Total	$11,854.12

British Red Cross

Previously acknowledged	$37.50
Two Creeks Grain Growers' Association, Two Creeks, Man.	62.00
A. E. Vollance, Wiseton, Sask.	5.00
Total	$104.50

British Sailors' Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$35.00
A. E. Vollance, Wiseton, Sask.	5.00
Total	$40.00

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	$890.00
A. E. Vallance, Wiseton, Sask.	5.00
Total	$895.00

Previously Acknowledged

French Red Cross Fund	$563.50
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
Blue Cross Fund	1.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund	15.00
Total	$19,671.53

BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meetings of the Canadian National Livestock Breeders' Meetings will be held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, February 4 to February 8, 1918. Single fares east on all roads have been asked for for their meetings and will likely be granted as they always have been in the past.

It is poor comfort to an unemployed man to remind him that the economic system which deprives him of a job enables an occasional poor boy to become a millionaire. So when an exchange dwells on Henry Ford's rise from a poor boy earning $3.00 a week to a multi-millionaire, it fails to prove the justice of existing conditions. An occasional exceptional poor boy will reach financial prosperity under any economic system. There is no need to worry about the future of embryo Henry Fords. But the average poor boy is not in that class. He will be in need of a job all of his life. Should we allow conditions to remain unchanged whereby men willing to work can be deprived of an opportunity to work? Would not poor boys gain greatly if chances to become multi-millionaires were reduced and chances for jobs increased? Would not such a change be better for rich boys as well?

Where manure is applied for cultivated or hoed crops the importance of incorporating the manure thoroughly with the soil as near to the surface as practicable should be considered.

Growing Timothy for Seed

Profitable New Crop Bringing as High as $60 per acre to some Alberta Farmers. Alberta Seed Shipped to New Zealand.

Much success is being attained by some Alberta farmers growing timothy for seed as well as for hay. Owing to the care which is now being taken in the handling and threshing of the crop, Alberta timothy seed is becoming well known and widely sought after. Two cars of Alberta timothy seed have recently been shipped to New Zealand. Some of the most successful growers are making from $40 to $60 per acre from this crop. The following advice on the growing of timothy is given by Mr. J. J. Murray, of Edmonton, Alberta, who has given the subject close study for several years:

Lots of moisture in the spring is essential for good results in growing timothy. Heavy black soil and abundant rainfall are an ideal combination for success in growing timothy. In Alberta, the central part of the province, particularly around Olds, Innisfail and the surrounding districts, and Pincher Creek district in the south of the province, have produced the best crops, largely owing to the ample rainfall. Dry weather in spring is particularly hard on timothy. Pincher Creek and Olds are the two largest hay shipping points in the province, and timothy hay is one of the main crops of farmers in these districts, and is as important as is the wheat crop in most districts in western Canada. Much of the hay is shipped to British Columbia, the logging camps and coast cities depending largely upon it.

Don't Spare the Sod

Farmers who have old timothy fields should sharpen their discs well this winter, and immediately the frost goes out in the spring give the timothy sod a thorough discing. Some farmers will think they are spoiling their timothy field by doing this. "Look ahead, not behind, when discing timothy sod" is good advice. Timothy weakens itself after a few years by "root binding," and it is necessary to thoroughly cut up the sod in order to bring it back to condition. Plenty of plants will be left to produce a good crop in spite of the thorough discing. These plants will be much stronger and will produce a long head, bearing seed heavily. After the field has been thoroughly disced go over it again with the harrow.

In preparing an old timothy field for re-seeding, the field should be plowed as soon as the crop is off in August, and seeded down again with four pounds of seed to the acre. Four pounds of seed together with the plants which come from the old roots, will give a good stand. The turning of the sod up to the sun which can act strongly upon the soil in August, September and October seems to have a very beneficial effect upon the crop, quite equal in fact to summerfallow. When handled in this way a field of timothy should last for three years, yielding at least three tons of hay to the acre and twelve bushels of seed to the acre. With hay $20 per ton and seed at eight cents per pound it can readily be seen that this is a very profitable crop. Timothy responds readily to manuring, often giving an increase in yield of from 25 to 50 per cent. after the application of manure to the sod.

Mr. John Conn, Innisfail, this year produced 908 bushels of timothy seed on 123 acres, averaging over seven bushels to the acre, and then sold it for $13 per ton. This was an old field and it netted over $40 per acre.

The small amount of cultivation required makes timothy one of the best paying crops. Once seeding is sufficient for three years. During the first two years there is no further cultivation, and the third year all that is necessary is to give the field a thorough discing and harrowing. Allowing $5.00 per acre for plowing and seeding, discing and harrowing, and $1.00 per acre for seed, $6.00 is sufficient to cover the cost per acre in putting in the crop, which yields three harvests. Also there is no danger from frost—the crop is sure in the districts where rainfall is ample. In seeding timothy with barley as a nurse crop use five pounds of seed to the acre.

Improving Quality of Seed

Great strides have been made in the last two years in developing the growing of timothy seed. Two years ago there was very little machinery for handling the crop of timothy seed in Alberta. In 1915 three cars of Alberta timothy seed were shipped out of the province. In 1915 this was increased to 52 cars. At least 75 cars of timothy seed will be exported this year, and had it not been for the dry weather in the southern part of he province the exportable surplus would have been over 100 cars. More remarkable still has been the improvement in the quality of the seed. Out of the 52 cars exported in 1916 only two cars officially graded No. 1, whereas seventy-five per cent. of the 1917 crop will grade No. 1. As there is a spread of two cents per pound between No. 1 and No. 2 grades the better quality yields an increased price of $1.00 per bushel over No. 2.

Much of this improvement has been brought about by the issuing of instructions as to how to operate the threshing machines so as, to retain the hull on the seed. Any threshing machine can be used if run slowly and a few small changes made in the equipment. Extra sieves are required and a change of pulleys so as to reduce the cylinder speed while keeping up the speed of the rest of the machine. A number of cleaning plants will be installed next year at various central points in Alberta. This is a special machine which has been constructed for the purpose, and cleans from 200 to 300 bushels per day. It removes any weed seeds that it is impossible to remove by machinery. An exportable surplus of 200 cars of timothy seed from Alberta may be looked forward to in 1918.

Salt the Hay

Timothy for seed should be cut with the binder in good weather, when it shows a nice brown tinge twelve days after it is in he second blossom, and left in the stooks for not over a week. It should then be stacked and left in the stack for three weeks, during which time it wil sweat and the sweating will help to retain the hull in threshing, as the hull is prevented from drying out. When threshing don't blow it into a pile and leave it, but put a man on to stack it. Have a barrel of strong salt water near he stack and put on the hay a bucketful of salt water with each load. The brine solution should consist of 50 pounds of salt to a barrel of water. This will settle the hay and will improve its palatability and digestibility, making the hay just as good in quality as if it has never been threshed for seed.

The burning ruins of the Northern Elevator Company's Elevator, St. Boniface, in which 80,000 bushels of grain were destroyed on December 22.

Humor

Judge: "What is the verdict of the jury?"

Foreman: "Your Honor, the jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."

A trainload of newly drafted men reached their cantonment late in the afternoon. By the time they had passed through the receiving station and the hands of the doctors, it was nearly midnight. Several of them were awakened at four o'clock the following morning to assist the cooks in preparing breakfast. As one well-built, sleepy drafted man got to his feet, he stretched and yawned:

"It doesn't take long to spend a night in the army."

Tom Callahan got a job on the section working for a railroad. The superintendent told him to go along the line looking for washouts.

"And don't be as long-winded in your next reports as you have been in the past," said the superintendent; "just report the condition of the roadbed as you find it, and don't use a lot of needless words that are not to the point. Write like a business letter, not like a love-letter."

Tom proceeded on his tour of inspection and when he reached the river he wrote his report to the superintendent:

"Sir: Where the railroad was the river is."

Sandy and Alec were on board ship when a terrific storm arose. Finally the crew took to the boats, but all of them were swamped except one, in which these two were alone. The storm continued and the outlook was dark, so they betook themselves to prayer, turn about. At Alec's turn he confessed that he had been a good-for-nothing, a drinker, a good-for-nothing drinking rascal; but if the Lord would only let him get ashore this time, he would never take another——

"Alec, mon, be carefu'," Sandy here broke in. "Dinna commeet yersel' too far, for I do be thinkin' I see land."

Day by day, as a Pennsylvania housewife saw her household and kitchen furniture slowly disappear, she perceived that the moment approached when a final stand must be made. One morning, when Tommy, son of the borrower, appeared at the back door with the statement, "Ma wants the wash-boiler," the housewife determined to act.

"You tell your ma that when she brings back what she has already borrowed, I will lend her the boiler."

In a little while Tommy reappeared.

"Ma wants to know what she has borrowed."

"There is a pound of flour," began the other, "a peck of potatoes, a cup of sugar, a can of coffee, a half-pound of lard, some onions, and butter, and spices; the screwdriver, the hatchet, a pair of scissors and—" she paused reflectively—"three spools of thread, a paper of needles, and——"

But Tommy was gone. Presently he rapped on the back door again.

"Ma says for you to write them down. I forgot some of them."

Whereupon the housewife sat down with pencil and patiently made an alphabetical list of all the articles she could remember.

Tommy took the list and disappeared. A half-hour later he once more appeared at the back door and announced:

"Ma says if you will lend her the wash-boiler to carry them in, she'll bring them home."

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